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SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

UNLESS Mr. Ilsley is willing to diminish very seriously the supply of women workers (for wages or salary) in this Dominion, he will have to do something about the taxes which his new Budget imposes upon wives who engage in gainful occupations while their husbands are also employed. We discussed last week the situation which arises as soon as the wife's income passes the exemption limit of \$660 and thus exposes her to the graduated tax; but as a matter of fact the situation is considerably worse even than we then represented it, for her income, in addition to be-

RESURGANT

A Song for the Nations Submerged

BY SIR CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS

*Oh, clear and high summons the trumpet
Before the gates of Dawn.*

WHAT tho' their ramparts be fallen,
Their streets with blood run red,
And over cradle and altar
The brute battalions tread;
Tho' gutted by flame their villages,
Tho' desolate byre and stead,
And ever for vengeance cry the bones
Of their unburied dead;

*Yet, clear and high summons the trumpet
Before the gates of Dawn.*

IN THE black slough of defeat
Still are their heads unbowed;
Defiant they front death still,
In their chains still proud.
But they all shall rise again:
From the long dark shall they rise,
With the daybreak on their foreheads
And the New Dawn flooding their eyes,
To a new world purged with blood
As it never before has been,
A world for justice, faith, good will
Made free at last and clean.

*Oh, clear and high summon the trumpets
Before the gates of Dawn.*

ing taxable itself, also deprives her husband of his own \$150 allowance for keeping a wife. With this included, a wife who works ten months in the year and earns about \$800 pays the government, with her own tax and with her husband's \$150, no less a sum than \$268, and by the time she has paid out this sum and her unemployment insurance and three dollars a week for carfare and lunches (45 weeks) she has a good deal less than half of her earnings left, or something under nine dollars a week.

Now the point which Mr. Ilsley has overlooked is that a married couple, even without children and still more with children, cannot possibly get along without some labor in the home, and that if the wife is going to work at a gainful occupation and be taxed on her gains, some allowance ought to be made for the value of the home labor which she would normally be providing herself and for which she now has to pay.

Hong Kong Appendix

WE DO not know exactly what the Toronto *Globe and Mail* means when it says that the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT is "in the confidence of the Government," but if it means that the Government has some confidence in this journal as representative of the opinion of a large and intelligent portion of the Canadian electorate we shall not too vehemently repudiate the suggestion. If however the *Globe and Mail* is trying to convey the idea that the Government consults us as to its doings, or informs us about them in advance, or tells us anything that is not made known to Parliament and the people, it is entirely wrong. Even our Ottawa correspondent, we believe,



Photographed for SATURDAY NIGHT during the recent visit of Prince Bernhard to Canada, H.R.H. Princess Juliana of the Netherlands is here seen with her husband and her two little daughters, the Princesses Beatrix and Irene.

—Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.

arrives at his uncannily accurate predictions merely by a combination of information which is accessible to anybody, with experience and intelligence which are not so freely available. The Appendix to the Hong Kong Report is as accessible to the *Globe and Mail* as to us, and to the Montreal *Gazette* which did a very good job at the analysis of it; and it requires no special sapience, and no "confidence" from the Government, to discern that it contains some excellent Opposition material. Of what there was in the Hong Kong evidence beyond the points revealed in the Appendix we have not the slightest idea. Indeed the *Globe and Mail*, which is probably much more "in the confidence of" Col. Drew than we are of Mr. King, cannot know less on that subject than we do, and may know considerably more.

Incidentally, while we are on this subject we

must congratulate the *Globe and Mail* on the excellence of its articles demanding a shake-up of the Canadian military headquarters staff, which has remained during three years of war almost wholly undisturbed by anything except the inevitable results of the efflux of time. That all of the same men who happened to be adequate for the peace-time job should still be adequate for a war which ought to be straining the country's every nerve is rather too much to expect.

We Are Canadians

NOW that the Winnipeg *Free Press* has commented with proper approval on those parts of Mr. St. Laurent's speech in the conscription debate which were "sound and in strict accord with the facts," and has rather

vehemently rebuked all those who have criticized other parts of the speech which were considerably less sound and less in accord with the facts, it becomes necessary to point out that Mr. St. Laurent's arguments fell into two sections and that the two sections were not consistent one with the other. The *Free Press* ignores the section to which we devoted some attention last week, and in which Mr. St. Laurent denied that there was any obligation upon a Canadian "correlative to the rights which citizenship guarantees" to fight in this war anywhere outside of the Western hemisphere. We are unable to share the *Free Press*'s belief that a speech by the chief legal authority of the Canadian Government, containing this admission, can be of much value towards the fulfilment of what the *Free Press* rightly describes as almost his first task, "to reconcile his fellow-countrymen to an act which will make conscription the law in Canada." It is more likely to sustain their opposition.

It is true that Mr. St. Laurent said that he was in favor of conscription for overseas service "in the event of absolute necessity." He also said, quite rightly, that "no thinking person" could have any objection to it. That is not a question at issue. The opponents of conscription for overseas service take the ground that it is impossible for it to become necessary, or at least that it is impossible for it to become necessary so suddenly that Parliament could not decide upon the necessity. The whole question turns upon the meaning of the term "absolute necessity." In effect the opponents of the amendment of Article 3 are saying that China can be defeated, Russia can be defeated, Great Britain can be defeated, and the United States can be defeated (at any rate in its outlying possessions), without there being any "absolute necessity" for a Canadian citi-

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After you finish reading SATURDAY NIGHT why not mail to a member of the fighting services in Canada or Overseas. Just paste address label over your own—affix 2c stamp up to 44 pages, 3c for a larger issue—and mail. It will be appreciated—immensely.

(Continued on Page Three)



Nothing is wasted in Britain today, not even garbage. Waste food concentrator plants are replacing the peacetime incinerator. Foodstuffs so salvaged are not, however, meant for human consumption but are distributed by the Food Ministry as hog feed. Here we see kitchen waste...



... which is delivered to boiler above where it is cooked and sterilized under steam pressure.



Placed in containers like these, the food waste is then compressed and set out to harden into ...



... solid cakes like these. Concentrated fodder such as this may be stored in great quantity ...



... and is easily distributed to farms throughout the country. Above: a shipment is loaded.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Bad Cooking in Canada

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE people of Canada spend more money for booze and tobacco than they do for bread and butter. Through lack of education and training in the art of preparing, cooking and serving foods we undoubtedly waste as much again as the combined cost of our bread and butter, plus our booze and tobacco.

Not long ago the writer made an extended journey within Canada on engineering business. The opportunity thus afforded was taken to ascertain whether such conditions of food and vitamin waste as existed a few years ago still prevailed. What was discovered is really alarming as to cost, as to resultant health conditions and as to apparent contributory causes of labour discontent in all communities. The squalor of many homes is not alone due to poverty and bad housing but to an appalling lack of talent and training in the art of house-keeping. One has only to tour the countryside from coast to coast, stopping promiscuously at meal-time and at nightfall to seek accommodation, in order to realize how all too rarely one can find food that is appetizing and wholesome, or accommodation that is agreeable and pleasant.

Too many people know little or nothing of the art of good wholesome and cheerful living, in which the best can be made to prevail in any surroundings. And too many people are too easily offended by the suggestion that they do not already know all that is worth while about the conduct of a home with its monotony of food problems or the rearing and proper feeding of children. Public health records in this country are enough to make us lower our heads in shame, and in many localities the puny child and the stunted uneducated adult are evidence of how they had to struggle to survive.

Every school should have culinary teachers capable of understanding the problems of people without wealth so that all school girls may learn—not in a hurried three weeks' course, but over a period of three or four years—the main features in the art and science of buying, cooking and serving food. Indeed it would not be a waste of time even for boys to acquire some of such learning and practice.

It is a lot to expect, of course, for schools to teach anything more than the three R's, especially when in rural communities the children are never even taught the first rudiments of agriculture, and so ignorance remains bliss.

Naturally there are many exceptions to the vast numbers of unglamorous homes where food is wasted, but if no attempt is made to have the benefits of good teaching and training extended where needed the progress of the people will continue to be slow, costly and unhealthy. Nor is it easy or simple to extend the rights of learning along such lines, not only because of the fact that it calls for, but because of the impractical methods that are already in use but have failed to "catch on." Whole families and whole communities must in some way be converted to better ways of home comforts, cooking and all the features that make for happy lives. From generation to generation the learning may then be passed on, but some better means than those now available must be adopted to awaken interest in a project that can pay such huge dividends.

Now with the vast construction projects and war industries seething in Canada large camps have been thrown together with all too inadequate attention devoted to the proper feeding and housing of men. The resultant waste is found not alone in the food line but in the bad effect on man power efficiency, in discontent, and in time loss through migration in search of more cheerful environment.

Not long ago the writer noted in one large camp how the kitchen was being conducted. The men, four hundred of them, were to be in the dining-rooms at six o'clock for their supper. It was now four o'clock in the afternoon and the cooks were frying pork chops in pans, one hundred and fifty chops in each. These chops were fried over an unusually hot fire for about an hour and soon resembled bits of hard dry leather except that they were submerged in a yellow half-burnt and unsightly grease. At five o'clock the pans were set aside on the stove to maintain the heat in them until six o'clock, thus to make sure that the men would not have to wait for such titbits. The other features about the kitchen were no less disgusting. Vegetables were over-cooked, tea and coffee prepared too long ahead of demand, and the tables set in a way to arouse plenty of anger and kill appetite.

The men who thus have their good food spoiled in many such camps are charged one dollar to one dollar twenty-five a day for their meals and bunk. In all of these ungainly surroundings the responsible heads take refuge against criticism by invoking calls on patriotism. If men are going to be compelled to remain continuously in the same jobs "for the duration" as a reasonable means of preventing the waste of time and energy in wandering from job to job, something will have to be done about improving the quality of meals and the elimination of shameful waste.

Too often workmen are discontented and unhappy without knowing precisely what is the cause. A careful study will often reveal that most of the discontent is aroused by incompetence on the part of those charged with catering and housing. Conditions are then ripe for so-called labor trouble, with cranky and unreasonable demands by labor aroused still further by employers who cannot understand.

It has recently been urged that industry must give labor more say in the management. What for? Labor has never sought such a doubtful privilege. Good management can get all the advice needed from any laborer if it will remove its "high hat" occasionally. Joint management with labor committees in large plants is an absurdity that is bound to breed jealousy and internal politics. Good and deserving workmen are entitled to compensation by promotion and better pay with better living conditions, and are not often fooled by theories of joint management and unnatural responsibilities.

Montreal, Que. R. O. SWEENEY.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

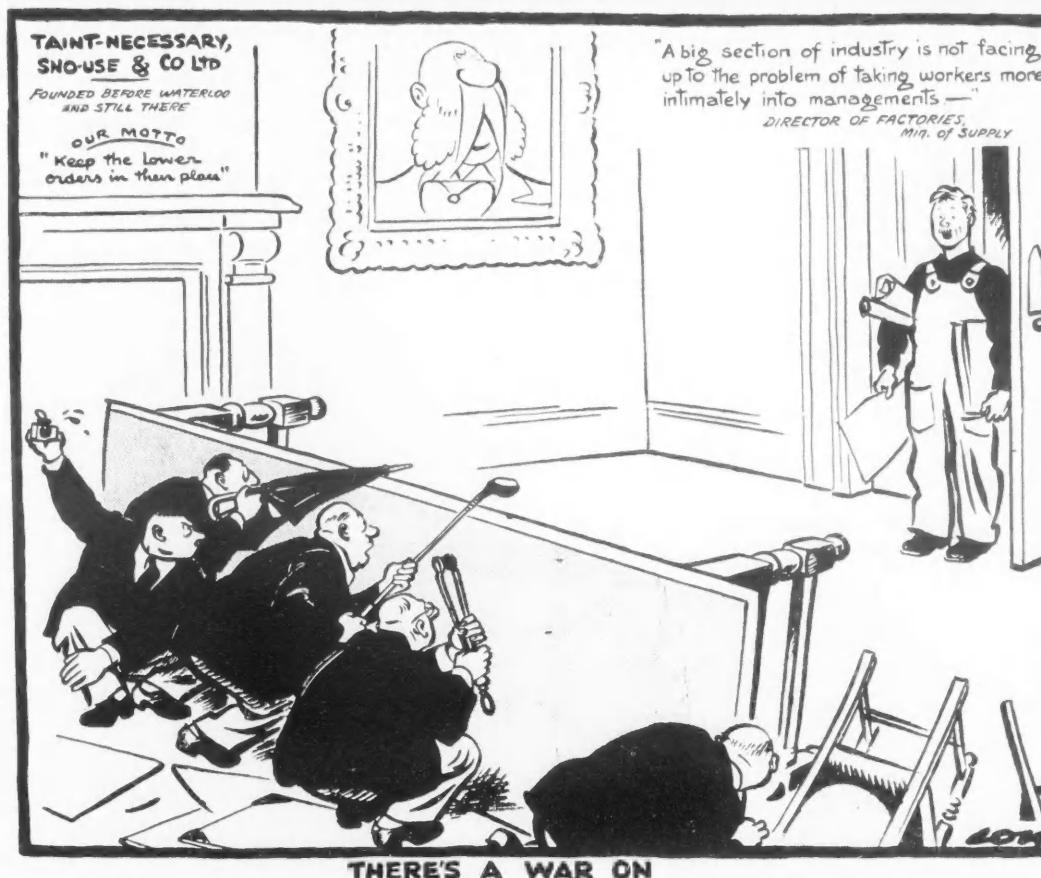
on to serve anywhere except in Canada or perhaps in the Western hemisphere; and in effect Mr. St. Laurent is telling them that they are right. How this is going to help to reconcile them to the removal of the ban on overseas service for the compulsory trainees we are unable to comprehend.

Meanwhile Mr. Camille L'Heureux in a signed editorial in *Le Droit* (Ottawa) makes the point that it is not overseas conscription in itself which divides the country, it is the purpose for which French Canada conceives it to be employed. This is so true, he says, "that if the province of Quebec were part of the United States it would approve the policy of Mr. Roosevelt relative to compulsory military service, just as the French-Americans are doing, because it would be convinced that Washington would make use of this device in a genuinely American spirit. In Canada there is not the same agreement on the present bill, because there is not the same conception of the nation (*patrie*). For some, the *patrie* is the British Empire; for others, the *patrie* is Canada... In this situation it is impossible to arrive at national unity."

This is merely putting the dots on the i's of Mr. St. Laurent's speech. The Minister of Justice did not include the British Empire in his list of the things which it is not the duty of a Canadian citizen to fight and die for,—the world's salvation, the salvation of the United Nations, the salvation of democracy and Christian civilization,—but he might just as well have done, for when he said that the citizen owes that duty only to his own country he of course meant Canada and not the British Empire. And once again we repeat that he was, on that point, perfectly right, and Mr. L'Heureux is perfectly right, and a Canadian, *qui* Canadian, does not have a duty to fight and die for the British Empire. And we hasten to add that it is not for the sake of the British Empire that Canada entered this war, that it is not for the sake of the British Empire that a great Canadian army is now in England (just as it is not for the sake of the British Empire that a great United States army, raised by conscription with the full approval of the French-Canadian citizens of that republic, is in England and Northern Ireland), and that it is not for the sake of the British Empire that Canadian flyers are fighting and dying daily over the North Sea and the Egyptian sands. Mr. L'Heureux will not believe us, but it is nevertheless true; it is for the sake of Canada that these things are being done—for the sake of Canada, and for the one thing that Mr. St. Laurent should not have included in his list of the things that a Canadian need not fight and die for, namely "the salvation of the United Nations." That, Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. L'Heureux, is a thing that it is the duty of a Canadian to fight and die for, for it includes the salvation of his own country.

The Communist Ban

A GREAT deal of water has flowed down the Volga and a great deal of blood down many other Russian rivers—since we suggested in these columns many months ago that there was probably no need for haste in removing the ban from various organizations which have been suppressed in Canada since the war began because of their supposed affiliation with Communism. The consideration which moved us at that time was the consideration which has been powerful in the minds of a great number of serious Canadians—the obvious fact that the members of these organizations, who were strongly opposed to Canada's war effort so long as Russia had a non-aggression pact with Germany, are far less concerned about the interests of Canada than about the interests of Soviet Russia. We believe that they are still similarly concerned, and that if a situation should develop in which Russia should cease to be the enemy of Germany while Canada continued to be so, they would revert to their attitude of 1939-41. But that event is no longer among the probabilities, and is scarcely even among the possibilities. Should a Communist government be established in Germany it would obviously make peace with Russia, but it is now hardly conceivable that it would unite with



Russia to make an aggressive war against Russia's present allies. We are prepared to be fairly cynical about international relationships, but our cynicism does not extend quite so far as that. The possibility of an early war between the democracies and Russia-Germany may, we suggest, be left out of account in the planning of policy. It appears to have been pretty completely left out of account in the planning of the policies of Great Britain and the United States.

In these circumstances it seems to us that a devotion to the interests of Russia need no longer be taken as a sufficient reason for the suppression of organizations in Canada and the internment of their proven members. Devotion to the interests of Russia may be as useful for the purposes of the present war as devotion to the interests of Poland or of Holland or of Greece. The main reason for the suppression of these societies and the internment of their members—a reason to which their actions gave plenty of validity throughout the continuance of the German-Russian Pact—has therefore been removed. It then becomes necessary to inquire whether there are any other reasons for continuing the suppression. So far as it affects organizations supposed to be connected with or influenced by the Communist Party or the Third International, there are two other reasons to be considered. One, to which Parliament is undoubtedly disposed to attach considerable weight, is the charge that these organizations advocate the change of the constitutional form of our government by means of force. The other is that the type of new constitutional form which they advocate and work for is repugnant to the majority of the Canadian people.

The latter charge is unquestionably true, but without the addition of the former charge it is a most inadequate reason for suppressing any society. To work for changes in the form of government by the legitimate means of persuading the electors that they are desirable is the clear and unquestioned right of any citizen in any democracy, and is not in the least affected by the fact that the changes are unpopular; nearly all changes are unpopular at a certain stage of their approach, and incidentally the persecution of their advocates is the best known method of promoting their popularity. (Mr. Tim Buck is an immensely more influential person in Canada today than he would be if he had been "suppressed" merely during the period when he was actually trying to impede Canada's war effort.)

The former charge, that communistic societies are actually conspiracies for the overthrow of Canada's system of government by force, is one which is vehemently denied by the members of the banned societies themselves, and which if it were susceptible of legal proof could be quite adequately dealt with by the conspiracy and treason laws. On this point we do not wish to be too dogmatic, but we cannot refrain from pointing out that the Communist Party is not illegal in Great Britain nor in the United States (in the latter country membership in it is a ground for deportation of an alien but not for any charge

against an American citizen); and that even if conspiracy against the government were in ordinary times a part of the policies of the party, it is profoundly improbable that it would continue to carry on such conspiracy at a moment when the exercise of the utmost strength of that government in the war against Germany is vital to the success and security of Russia herself.

Party or Rebellion

ELSEWHERE in this issue Mr. J. M. Macdonnell discusses the possibility of a two-party cleavage in Canada in which the parties would be strongly Right and strongly Left respectively, the latter party having policies which he assumes would be identical with those of the C.C.F. of the present day. In this condition he thinks that the party system would be unable to function, and that the result would be "an economic civil war," owing to the magnitude of the differences between the two parties.

There is undoubtedly a limit to the extent to which the two alternative parties in a democracy can differ in their concept of what is the proper policy for the state. A party which, if it comes to power, is determined to effect changes which the other party if restored to power will be unable to reverse, but which it will also be unwilling to tolerate, may or may not be a revolutionary party, but it is fairly certain to precipitate a revolution. The difference may be expressed thus: When 55 per cent of the voters desire to enact something which the other 45 per cent do not like but will submit to because the majority want it, democracy can continue to function. When 55 per cent, or even 75 per cent, are determined to enact something which the other 45 per cent, or even 25 per cent, are determined not to accept in spite of being a minority, on the ground that it is a violation of the fundamental principles which hold the society together, democracy can no longer function and you are faced with the possibility of civil war.

Is there anything in the written or unwritten constitution of Canada which would give to a Right party such as Mr. Macdonnell envisages the right to say that the policies advocated by the C.C.F. are unconstitutional and are therefore proper to be resisted even though enacted into law by the ordinary constitutional procedure? Still more, is there any reason to suppose that the C.C.F., by the time it has acquired so widely diffused a measure of support throughout the country that it can muster a majority of votes in the House of Commons, and has held that majority so long that it can dispose of any obstacles presented by the Senate, will still be so frankly unconstitutional as to persist in the enactment of policies which justify the minority in forcible resistance?

These are not rhetorical questions, they are questions of great pith and moment. The answers to them will determine the attitude of many young Canadians both in and out of the armed forces who are at present uncertain about their future political course.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY J. E. M.

THE plucking of rowans is mentioned in *Auld Lang Syne* as a desirable activity of good companions. The late Mr. Micawber (who never really died) remarked in a burst of confidence, "I have no notion, my dear Copperfield, what rowans may be, but I am sure that in the circumstances you and I would have plucked them if it had been feasible." We have shared with Mr. Micawber this discreditable ignorance. Now Dan McCowan has illuminated our darkness by a single phrase, "commonly called Mountain Ash in Canada."

MONOTONY

Jim was young and tall and slender,
Jim was earnest, mild and tender,

But in case of fight
Then his eyes were living flames,
Stern and vigorous was James,
Standing on his right.

Still old Jim is tall and slender,
And his memories are tender,
Full of soft delight.
Many a fearsome ill he saw
Doctoring in India

Every day and night.

Jim, M.D., serene and slender
Was the medical defender

'Gainst the parasite:
Dysentery, "cute or chronic,
Cholera and plague bubonic
From the rat-flea's bite.

Jim as well oft took a bender
Making him a bit more slender,
And a deal more white.
Lying on a bed of straw
Typhoid and malaria

Nearly dowsed his light.

Jim's appendix got too tender,
Only was one way to mend her.

Out she came one night
In a manner most pathetic,
For they had no anaesthetic:
Gave him nails to bite.

Slender Jim remarked last night to us
"Life, for me, has been monotonous."

Mr. Hitler must have overlooked the fact that the religious pilgrimages to Canterbury were stopped by Henry VIII in 1538.

Says a ribald New Yorker, "Chris Morley's beard has grown so long that three dowagers tripped over it on the way to their dinner places." There is a beard of parts frequently seen in this office and cherished by us all, but it has always been under control—like the owner's music-criticism.

The literary qualities of Hansard have never been such as to merit a Governor General's Award, but lately they've been a sour dish indeed.

NEW HEADACHE

The units in my gas-book are reduced from five to four.

And folks with only A books will be even cut some more.

Yet my concern right now is how I'll raise enough to pay
For ANY gas I am allowed since Ilsley had his say.

Nick.

Le Jour mentions "a Pleiades of poets, historians, orators, etc." An Englishman would say a "galaxy," thus striding carelessly across the Universe instead of staying in one place and examining it, as Frenchmen usually do.

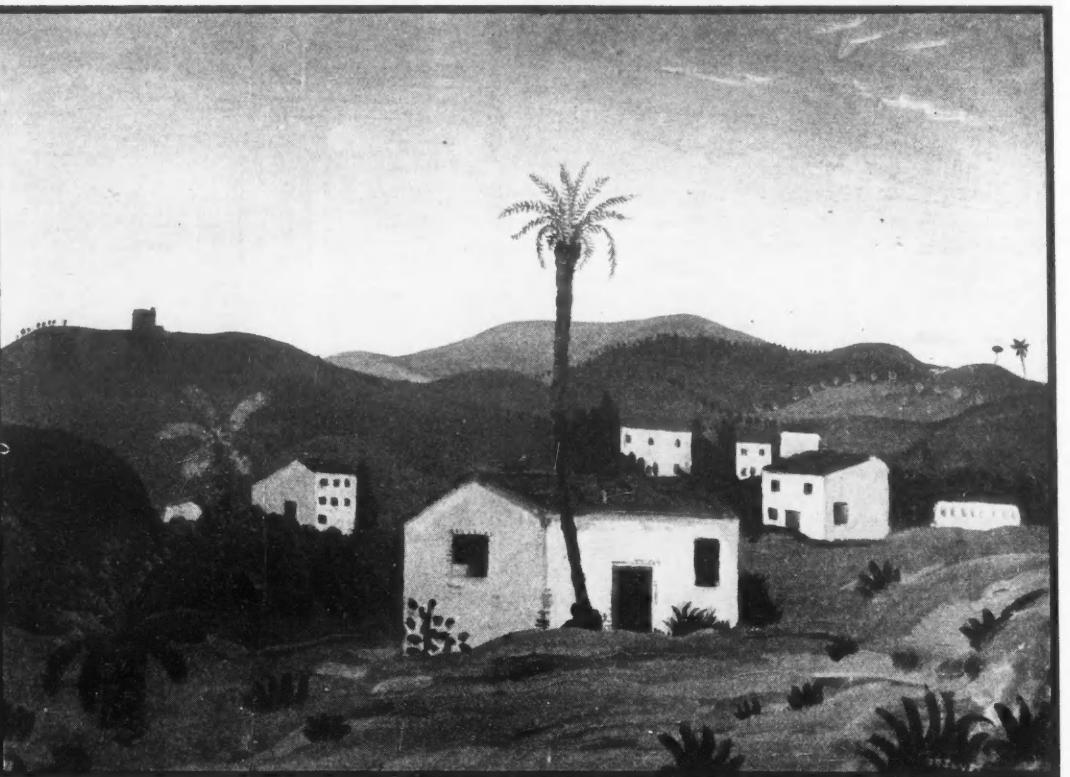
"Who has time now, in the middle of this vast war," asks *The Saturday Review of Literature*, "to sit and hold a legislator's hand and dry his tears?" Nevertheless, a pretty thought, passed on to the Prime Minister.

A New York policeman has been bitten by a horse. Nothing new. Right here in Toronto a hundred men were bitten by a horse recently. It came in last.

Toronto Gallery Goes in Strong for Moderns



"Hills Near Palgrave"—John A. Hall



"Afternoon In Spain"—J. D. Innes



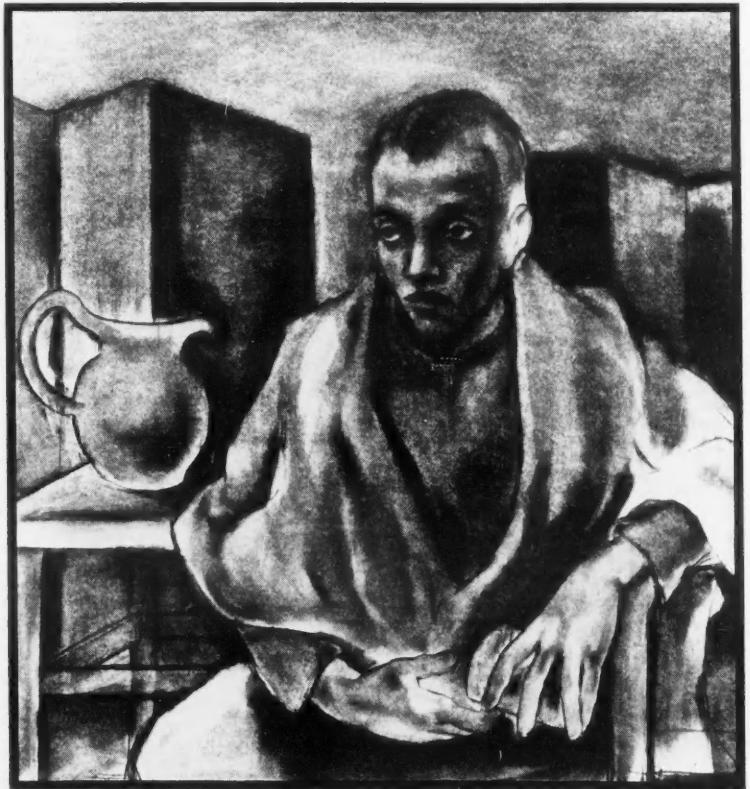
"Gatineau Madonna"—André Biéler

THE Art Gallery of Toronto has acquired by purchase or gift, since the autumn of 1941, some thirty important pictures, including a very fine Gainsborough landscape of his last period, a Segonzac, and a James Dickson Innes. All three of these were presented by generous donors.

The group of pictures on this page includes the Innes ("Afternoon in Spain"—upper right), but the remaining five are from the works of Canadian artists which have been purchased by the Gallery. They represent several different schools of treatment, but none of them conform to the academic standards in vogue before the last war.

The upper left painting ("Hills Near Palgrave" by John A. Hall) while a conventional and bleak subject, is treated warmly and unconventionally; it is painted with a palette knife, the details scratched upon the canvas in places. Arthur Lismer depicts a "Derelict Pier" in his familiar manner, with strong rhythmic waves à la Paul Nash. And the balanced watercolor of an "Ontario House" by Peter Haworth shows able handling of his medium.

The "Gatineau Madonna" of André Biéler and Jack Nichols' "Sick Boy with Glass" (centre, left and right) perhaps interest the viewer more because of the human figures—a thing long missing from Canadian painting. Biéler brings a fresh outlook and treatment to his luminous canvas; the macabre, powerful drawing of Nichols is an example of one of the most interesting of Canada's youngest painters.



"Sick Boy With Glass"—Jack Nichols



"Ontario House"—Peter Haworth



"Derelict Pier"—Arthur Lismer

Axis Propaganda in the Mohammedan World

BISSAMA Allah oua allard Hitler" —In Heaven Allah, on earth Hitler! This is Goebbels on the propaganda front reaching from the crust of the earth to the stars in the sky to give a celestial tinge to the gory Swastika.

Hollow words! you say. But words are powerful and few have used them more effectively than the Nazis. They stampeded their own people into the mists of Hitlerism by means of propaganda; it is the spearhead of their political conquest abroad.

As the Axis forces are sweeping towards the Suez, the Moslem World is becoming the cockpit of hostile armies. What has been the nature and effect of the Axis propaganda on the followers of the Prophet? What will be their attitude as their countries are directly involved in the War? Will they declare a *Jihad* (holy war) against the Jews and the British? Will they change their passive sympathy for the Allies into an active support? These are important questions for the coming struggle in the Near and the Middle East.

The strategic importance of this area, where so many ancient civilizations lie buried, can not be exaggerated in this war. It provides a link between the key members of the United Nations as it is a barrier between the expanding ends of the Axis. It is a meeting place of three continents and connects the East and the West by land, air and sea routes. The Axis control of this area would be disastrous. It will give them a back door passage into the Soviet Union through the Dardanelles and over the Caucasus. It will give them a route to India through Iran and Baluchistan and to Central Africa along the Nile Valley. Over it all hangs the smell of the oil for here lie the richest petroleum deposits in the Old World, and the control of the Iraq oil fields is the major Nazi objective.

No wonder the struggle for power between the European nations inevitably veers to the Suez Canal—the life-line of the British Empire. Although the British shipping to India and Australia is now routed via the Cape, the Swastika over the Suez would deal the British prestige in the East a staggering blow and strengthen the German chances to win over the Arabs. Rommel has been ploughing the sands of Northern Africa to control the Suez for its moral and strategic value and to arouse the Moslem World against the British.

Hitler seems to strike with startling suddenness and yet the psychological ground work of his attack is skilfully prepared long in advance. His agents in the Middle East have been busy exploiting for years the Moslem grievances against the British. It is easy for the world's greatest Jew-baiter to appeal to the Arab hostility to Zionism and declare it to be a British design to split the Arab world. The British, no doubt, are doing their best to counteract this propaganda. Whatever the result, the cards in the hands of the Moslem World today enable it to command our serious attention.

The Moslem World

About 270 million people more than the entire population of the two Americas—profess the religion of Islam. Out of these over 180 millions live in Asia—about 80 million in India, 50 million in Indonesia, over 10 million in Western Asia and the remainder in China and Siberia. In Africa they number over 50 millions and constitute a full third of the population of the continent. Several millions are to be found in Europe, chiefly in the Balkans and southern Russia. Their number on the American Continent is negligible.

On the map, the World of Islam resembles two vast crescents with their horns radiating from a common centre in Western Asia. The Northern crescent, forming a band over a thousand miles in breadth encircles Europe almost from end to end. Beginning at the Atlantic sea-board of West Africa it sweeps along the southern coast of the Mediterranean through Morocco, Algeria, Libya and Egypt and continues from its base in Western Asia along the shores of the

BY SADHU SINGH DHAMI

The Moslem World has come into new prominence as the Wehrmacht threatens the Suez and the Middle East through Egypt as well as the Caucasus.

Dr. Dhami discusses the Axis offensive on the propaganda front in the Islamic countries. He shows the extent and importance of the Moslem World in a historical perspective, deals with its strategic significance in the new phase of the War and emphasizes the strength of the Pan-Arabic movement in the Near and the Middle East.

He estimates the possibilities of a German inspired Jihad, compares the chances of Hitler's success where the Kaiser had failed and describes the methods and technique of the German propaganda.

Black Sea and the Caspian Sea into the heart of Siberia. The Southern Crescent, broken by India and Ceylon, embraces the Indian Ocean. One of its arms extends along the Eastern coast of Africa to the latitude of Madagascar, while the other sweeps across the mountain ranges of Afghanistan and after throwing large communities in India, reaches the Malay Peninsula and continues across the East Indian Archipelago until it ends in the Southern Philippine Islands.

Out of this vast expanse of territory, it is the Moslems of the Near and the Middle East who are most important for the struggle of the Suez. They straddle the highways between Europe and Asia and have seen much scheming and plotting by the Western powers to gain influence and allies in that region. The two most vital zones are Egypt and Iraq. The first is essential to the maintenance of the Mediterranean fleet and the second lies on the route to India and borders the vast oil resources of Iran.

Dar-al-Islam

Dar-al-Islam—the Dominion of Islam—has little of its old vitality today. It is a pale reflection of its former glory. It is without political cohesion and without unity except a tenuous spiritual one. Pan-Arabism rather than Pan-Islamism is the vital force in the Middle East now. The Arabic-speaking people are scattered over half the coasts of the Mediterranean; they encompass the region of the Suez. Their language knits a national movement of great potential force at the junction of three continents.

The Arabs, an imperial people fallen from power, have a unique fascination, both in greatness and decay. It was out of their desert home that Islam arose like a flashing sword and spread the cry of *Allah-o-Akbar* from the Himalayas to the Pyrenees.

A thousand years ago the Arabs were teaching modernism to Europe. Today, the nations of the West are the arbiters of their fate. Tomorrow, the wheel of history may turn again—who knows? As long as religion holds sway in the Moslem World, they will have influence. Sympathy and support will come to them from Bengal to Morocco, from the rugged mountains of the Hindu Kush to the emerald woods of Zanzibar.

The movement for the Arab unity and freedom goes back to the 19th century. The teachings of Din el Afghani and his Egyptian disciple Sheik Mohammed Abdo started a movement that led to the founding of the League of the Arab Fatherland at Paris at the turn of the century. It worked for the Arab unity on the basis of language, race, religion and history. To say that the Moslems belong to one ethnic group is a scientific heresy so popular these days. History was taught to confirm the Moslem pride in the past and give them faith in the future. It aroused the hope that with the Arab independence will return the glorious days of the Ommiads and the Abbassids.

The last war gave it a great setback. Lord Curzon and Lord Balfour favored Zionism. The French and the British acquired mandates over Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon, Trans-Jordan and Palestine. Yet the movement continued to grow. Its intense nationalism and its sword-rattling appeal in the name of ancient glory

can be easily exploited by the Axis propagandists. The machinations of Rome and Berlin are better understood with this background.

The Axis Propaganda

Before the War the grievances of the Arab World against the British and the French were real and numerous. The Axis propaganda was making the most of them. Students from the Near and the Middle East were encouraged to make pilgrimages to Berlin, Nuremberg and Rome where they were taught to admire the fascist pattern. The last year's coup in Iraq by the Gailani leader Rashid Ali testified to the success of the Axis propaganda.

A Lebanese feudal lord, Emir Sheik Arslan, known as the Prince of Eloquence, became an ardent incense-bearer of Mussolini. He was the greatest propagandist for pan-Arabism in Northern Africa and popularized the idea that Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco are the integral parts of the greater Arab World. From his home in Geneva he kept in contact with the leaders of the Axis and those of the Moslem World.

Not even the eloquence of the Emir of Lebanon, however, could make Mussolini popular among the Moslems. Actions spoke louder than the words and the 700,000 Moslems in Libya and 4 million in Ethiopia had the bitter taste of fascism which no amount of propaganda could make them forget. When the sawdust Caesar proclaimed himself the Protector of Islam at a spectacular ceremony in Tripoli in 1937, many among the faithful were amused, others indignant. Even the illiterate Bedouin could see the incongruity of a Christian leading the followers of the Prophet. Emir Sheik Arslan himself had to take into account the Moslem hostility to this audacious theatricality of the Duce.

Axis Money

Since 1938, it is the German rather than the Italian propaganda that has been most effective in the Moslem World. Much money and a skillful torrent of words have been used to arouse the Moslems against the British. C. L. Sulzberger writes in *Foreign Affairs*, July 1942, that the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem "is believed to have been paid 60,000 Iraqi dinars by the Germans and 40,000 Iraqi dinars by the Italians. He received gifts from Egypt and from King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud. A year ago the British secret service was in a position to state categorically that the Mufti accepted a subsidy of 10,000 pounds sterling from the Italian ministry in Baghdad and had agreed to start another revolt in Palestine if and when supplied with 20,000 pounds gold monthly."

The Axis' radios continue their barrage calling upon the Moslems to rise in revolt against the British to gain their independence. Tons of literature are distributed from numerous centres in the Middle East.

But what form do the fascists wish this revolt to take? The idea of *Jihad*, the Moslem Holy War, is an intriguing one. Its shivery spectre begins to haunt us whenever the political situation in the Islamic countries becomes critical. We begin to wonder and fear whether the followers of the Prophet would rise again to fight under the age-old slogan: For those who perish Paradise; for those who survive Victory!

In the last War Kaiser Wilhelm

tried to arouse the faithful to a Holy War under the leadership of the Constantinople Caliphate. Religion then was still an important factor in the political orientation of the Moslems. The Caliph, not a very potent force, was still a religious symbol of Islam. Yet the British fought against the idea very successfully. They used Hussein, the Sherif of Mecca, and his religious machinery to give weight to their promises of freedom from the Turks. The revolt of the desert, fomented by T. E. Lawrence, against the Ottoman Empire was a challenge to the religious as well as the political authority of the Sublime Porte. That, indeed, was a turning point in the history of the Islamic World for nationalism rather than religion became its key-note. This, of course, does not mean that religion can not be used for national ends as the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem has done so often.

A *Jihad* without a Caliph is an idle dream and the Moslem World has been without a Caliphate since 1924 when Mustafa Kemal Pasha abolished it to make Turkey a secular state. Last year, for instance, when the fascist faction under the leadership of Rashid Ali al-Gailani revolted in Iraq, the Grand Mufti called for a Holy War without success.

Arab Nationalism

If there is little possibility of a *Jihad*, the force of Arab nationalism is not to be taken lightly. The Germans have an advantage over the British in appealing to it. In the last war they had the benefits as well as the handicaps of the Turkish alliance. If the territorial expanse of the Ottoman Empire reaching almost to the Suez was an asset, they had to apologize for the Turkish oppression. In this War, it is they and not the British, who promise freedom to the *Fellahin* and *Bedouin*. Hitler, the enemy of the British and the Jews, poses as a protector of Islam and a friend of the Free Arab Federation. Just as the British employed Hussein, the Sherif of Mecca, to give a religious prestige to their promises of freedom in the last War, the Germans are using Haj Amin al Husaini, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, as their principal propagandist.

The exiled Mufti may have failed to arouse the Moslems for a *Jihad* but he, along with Rashid Ali and their confederates, have left behind them a well-organized political machinery in the Middle East, which is continuously fed and directed by the Axis propaganda from Rome, Berlin, Bari and Athens. The British have found it difficult to eradicate it, for it not only pervades among the masses but branches into the structure of the army and the civil service. The Germans naturally depend upon its cooperation in case of invasion.

Propaganda Technique

The technique of the Nazi propaganda in the Moslem World follows the familiar pattern expounded in *Mein Kampf*. It exploits all prejudices and grievances and promises all manner of things to all people. It appeals to the basic emotions of fear, anger and hate. Complicated issues are simplified into a few startling sentences which are persistently repeated over the radio in a voice calculated to catch the imagination of the people.

It is well planned and skilfully executed. The groups of people to be influenced are carefully studied and differentiated on the basis of their historical background, present day conflicts, temperament and grievances. The psychological aims to be attained within these groups are then determined. This is followed by the forms of necessary propaganda and the organs by which it is to be created. The final plan of the campaign includes the factor of timeliness and the co-ordination of different territorial units under the banner. It is efficiently supervised. Uniformity and simultaneity are kept constantly in view. The minds of the people are first made impressionable; a few trench-



Although Dr. Goebbels' propaganda agents in the Middle East have long been busy at the work of exploiting anti-British feeling held by Arabs, many excellent fighters from among this race continue to ally themselves with the British cause by way of the Palestine "Buffa", an organization comprising nine Jewish and five Arab companies. Pictured above is one of the Arab volunteers as he comes to the "present" while at his training course at Sarafand, the Buffa's largest reception station in Palestine.

ant and concise formulae are then driven home.

The German propaganda machine in the Middle East, for instance, operates in several well-coordinated sections such as Iraq, Iran, Syria, Afghanistan, the Lebanon and Palestine.

When Wehrmacht Strikes

The theme of the propaganda may vary in details, but it continues to emphasize that the Moslems should rise against the British for their freedom when the *Wehrmacht* strikes in the Middle East, either through the Caucasus or Egypt.

Iraq, for instance, is promised to be made the leading state of the Arab Federation. Iran is told that she is a glorious representative of the Aryan race. The Arab nations are threatened that the British, Americans and Jews will dominate them in case the United Nations win, whereas the blessings of "freedom" will descend upon them with the Axis victory.

Their propaganda naturally harps upon the reverses suffered by the Allies. The Moslem World is told that starvation exists in Syria, prices are rising in Egypt as the British requisition food, the Russians are plundering Iran and the Jews are putting Lebanon out of business. Hitler is putting into practice at a large scale his belief that if lies be big enough and be repeated incessantly, people will soon believe them.

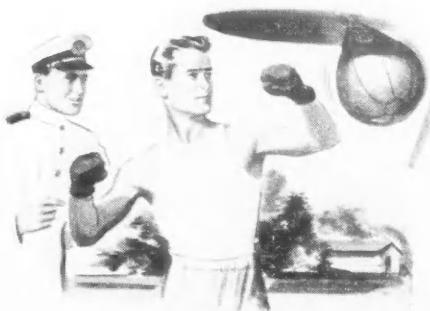
It is unfortunate that the propaganda of the United Nations should be so weak among the people of Asia. There was little, if any, sympathy for the Axis in the Oriental countries. For instance, when the war broke out even the Arabs shelved their grievances and expressed their loyalty to the Allies who professed to be fighting for national freedom. Yet they have failed to make the most of it.

It was distressing to see the success of the Japanese propaganda in Malay and Burma. To win the battle of the Middle East, the United Nations have to fight not only against the *Wehrmacht* but also against the well-planned German propaganda. Hitler's New Order is a mere mirage created by Goebbels' machine in the desolate desert of Nazism. Can't the genuine New Order conceived by the Allies be made to win over the active, militant support of the people in whose countries the battle of the Suez is being fought?

This is the first of two articles on the party system, and the relation of the Conservative party in Canada to that system, written by a prominent Conservative who is usually thought of in connection with what may be termed the progressive element in that party.

In this article he points out that the existence of an alternative party to replace the party in power is an essential of the democratic system, and that it is also essential that the alternative party "should be loyal to the constitution, i.e., that it will not on assuming office change the whole basis of life—economic or otherwise."

He thinks that a situation in which there would be a party of the Right, the result of a fusion of Liberals and Conservatives, and a party of the Left, the C.C.F. or socialists, would make the party system unworkable and would produce an economic civil war.



VIGOROUS EXERCISE under the Summer sun hardens your muscles—gives your spirits a lift! But watch out! That same healthful sun can bake your hair dry, dull and brittle—spell trouble for its good looks!

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50 Seconds to Rub—Feel that stimulating "tingle" as circulation of the scalp quickens—the flow of necessary oil is increased—hair has a chance to regain good looks.



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A refreshing swim is a cool climax to a hot Summer day. But that drenching water does more damage to your hair. It washes away vital scalp oils—leaves hair lifeless. Guard your hair against the threat of sun and water with Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout."

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USE VITALIS AND THE "60-SECOND WORKOUT"



You step-up your whole appearance when your hair is well-groomed and handsome! So keep it that way with Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout." All Summer long you can help guard the looks of your hair with this sensible routine. Get a bottle of Vitalis today!

Can We Return to Freedom?

BY J. M. MACDONNELL

THIS is an article about politics written by a business man. Such is the strange attitude we have fallen into that it almost requires explanation when a business man has anything to do with our main business, the business of governing ourselves. My explanation is that I think unless we in the business community (what I say, of course, applies equally to everyone else in the community, notably labor and agriculture) interest ourselves without delay in politics, we shall find that even after winning a war for freedom we have lost freedom—business freedom, freedom of initiative first and soon after other kinds of freedom as well, for freedom is one and indivisible.

We are fighting for freedom, yet for the moment we have very little freedom. The Government now carries on the major part of the country's business directly or indirectly. We seem to have an incredible number of controls. We cannot leave the country without permission. We cannot buy anything in the United States without permission. We cannot build without permission from Ottawa to use materials. Many important commodities are rationed. The wage-earner may not get an increase of wages. The tenant cannot break his lease; the landlord cannot raise his rent. Our taxes, of course, have reached what only a short time ago we would have regarded as astronomical figures. One could add to the list of restrictions indefinitely. But one can sum up by saying, in a word, that to defeat the total states we have had to adopt many of their characteristics.

Basis of Freedom

Shall we be able to get rid of these restrictions or any of them when peace comes? That will obviously depend on a good many things such as the duration of the war, the nature of the peace. But it will also depend in a very large measure on what we ourselves do about it and in particular on just what we do to keep in working order the constitutional machinery on which freedom depends. We have got so used to freedom that we forget that it was won by centuries of struggle and that it never ceases to be a delicate plant which requires constant tending.

Some will say: "We can safely leave such questions till peace comes. Don't you know there is a war on?" Yes, I know as well as most that there is a war on, and I say we cannot safely leave it till peace comes because forces are at work which, whether with intent or not, are undermining freedom every day while we look on and do nothing.

Indeed, right action on this now may come to play an important part in our war effort, if the war goes on a long time. If it does, and if what I regard as the permanent undermining of our whole constitution goes on, it will inevitably produce disunity, confusion of mind and weakening of will. Let us wake up in time.

I referred a moment ago to the institutions on which freedom depends. What are these? One of the chief, perhaps the chief, and certainly one without which the others would soon fall, is the party system. Many will be inclined to scoff at this remark. Don't scoff. Think. I know that many people rather pride themselves on being above party—and have made themselves believe that the party system is a kind of evil excrecence which has fastened itself on our system of government. Why can't we do away with partisanship? they say, and, having said this, like the man in the parable they "pass by on the other side." I suggest that if they will read ever so little on the subject and then reflect ever so little, the following points will become clear:

Why the Party System

1. The basic difference between the democratic system of government and other systems is that we can have a change of government by peaceful means—by ballots and not by bullets. In all non-democratic countries a change of government can only come about by revolution—more or less bloody. The amount of blood spilt would depend on the energy and determination of the population. In Germany much blood has been spilt; in Italy very little; but in each case enough for the purpose. If we come to that method in this country we can assume it would be bloody enough.

2. It is essential to the peaceable working of the system (a) that there should be an alternative government always available; (b) that it should be loyal to the constitution, i.e., that it will not on assuming office change the whole basis of life—economic or otherwise.

3. The great secret of the British parliamentary system is that it has devised a plan whereby there is always before the public an alternative government in the form of a body loyal to the constitution, known to the public, always available to replace the existing government—I mean, of course, His Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

4. To be convinced of the pre-eminent wisdom of this development of the party system, which an American

historian calls the greatest political discovery of the 19th century, one has only to consider the alternative. The only alternative would be that factions with no status in the public mind, with no record of performance, good or bad, with no title to power, would seek power. The confusion and instability resulting would be certain in no long time to make orderly parliamentary government impossible. Indeed it is no exaggeration to say that the system of party government is the only alternative yet discovered to the despotic state.

The next thing to consider is how does the party system best function. It is implicit in what I have said that the party system is meaningless where there is only one party, as in Germany and Italy. The single party is the very essence of totalitarianism. The closer we get to a single party the nearer we are to the total state. We have a substantial instal-

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That the enemy is not having it all his own way in Egypt is indicated by this picture: all that remained of a Heinkel 111 after a Canadian pilot operating with the RAF had got through with it. The wreckage, quite burned and twisted beyond repair, is here seen near Alexandria.

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ment of it in Canada today, and of course it is implicit in the Socialist conception of the state.

Two parties is the ideal number for the working of the party system, though there have been cases where a third party has performed a useful function. It might be argued that this was true of the Liberal Party during the Labor Government in England when Labor had not a clear majority and the Liberals had a balance of power. But two vital and representative parties enable the system to function best. The next point, and the most important of all, is that the party system can only function effectively if the difference between the parties, while definite, still leaves them sufficiently close so that their policies fit inside a single political and economic system. If not, it is at once obvious that a change of government would be virtually equivalent to a revolution, and incidentally when that stage is reached it is too much to expect that free elections can survive. In other words, an election must have enough but not too much at stake. If a change of government would mean a revolution, it would be expecting too much to think that any government could conduct a free election. Applying this principle, it is obvious that if you have two parties, one of which is completely socialist and the other even partially individualist, then the system cannot work. Let anyone who doubts this ask himself a simple question: Is it conceivable that every few years we do something equivalent to changing our whole economic system? This ought to be a complete answer to those who suggest a union of the two old parties, leaving two parties—a party of the Right, the result of a fusion between Liberals and Conservatives, and a party of the Left, the C.C.F. This would create a situation where the wide gulf between the philosophies of the two parties thus formed would, as I have indicated, make the party system unworkable and, worse still, would produce an economic civil war.

Control by Parliament

I have said nothing so far about National Government. No sensible person will deny that times of overwhelming crisis, notably in war, arise where a National Government is essential. On the other hand, we should keep clearly in mind that a National Government, by which I mean a government virtually without an opposition, is wholly contrary to the genius of free institutions and should be regarded not as a thing desirable in itself but, at best, as a temporary expedient to be terminated as soon as possible.

In all that I have been saying about the machinery of government it is a basic assumption that Parliament is supreme. Obviously responsible government cannot exist without this supremacy. This does not mean that Parliament should meet occasionally, like the German Reichstag, to record obedient assent to the decrees of the executive. It means that the issues of the day must be debated in and decided by Parliament. Anyone with practical sense recognizes that direction must be in the hands of the executive—the Cabinet. The private Member cannot directly participate in this direction. Nevertheless, while Parliament retains its proper place and reviews all important measures, the fact of open debate in which the Opposition and the courageous private Member on the Government side can be effective, is a great check on the Cabinet, and in this way the relationship between the legislative (Parliament) and the executive (Cabinet and Civil Service) functions of government is guarded. Once the proper control by Parliament is lost we are sliding down the slope towards the abyss—the regimented, despotic state.

Judged by this test, where do we stand in Canada today? It is only too clear. Responsible (parliamentary) government at Ottawa is for the moment so gravely weakened and has so little reality that there is grave danger lest it come into public contempt. It is no exaggeration to say that at the present time Parliament has become mainly an audi-

ence to listen to reports by Ministers advising what has been decided. Private Members, Liberal as well as Conservative, have become little more than ciphers. Parliament is lucky if it even *hears* what has been decided in advance of the rest of the country. The result of this is quite clear. Instead of our affairs being determined by open debate in Parliament they are decided behind closed doors. Whatever effective debate there is takes place not in Parliament, the representative public forum, but between factions competing for the ear of the Ministers or in the Cabinet. The public has no means of knowing in many matters of vast importance even what were the considerations pro and con which have led to the adoption of a certain policy.

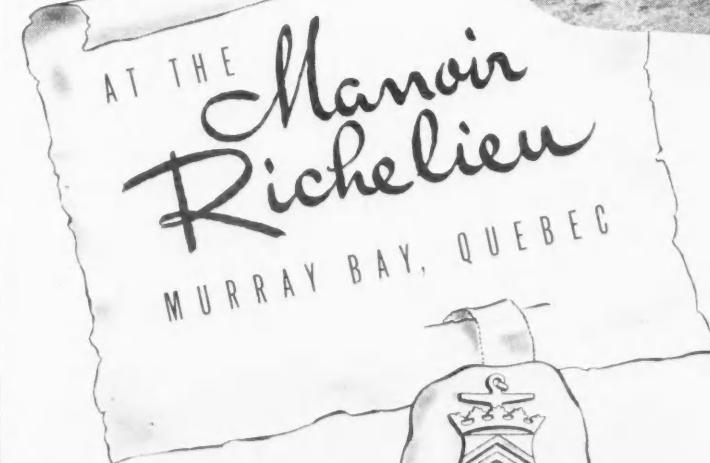
Admittedly some of this is necessary in wartime, but, however ready we may be to deal generously in our judgment of those who, burdened with executive duties, are failing in their duty to our institutions, we should not blink the fact that this tendency has gone to great extremes. It is vitally essential that there should be an aroused feeling in the country constantly insisting that we shall depart from our tried and tested principles of government as little as possible. No sensible man denies that war justifies the imposition of controls unknown in peacetime. Nevertheless, without constant watchfulness, the imposition of controls tends to accelerate and to exceed the bounds of reason. No one denies that important decisions must be tentatively made without previ-

ous public knowledge, just as in the case of the budget in peacetime. What is, however, quite unnecessary is the extent to which the opportunity for discussion in Parliament of important measures is denied. For example, no one doubted that the announcement regarding price fixing had to be made without previous open debate; otherwise it would have been ineffective. But was there any reason that a basic change in our economic life should be made final without any real debate in the House of Commons?

It would be foolish to allow ourselves to be unduly surprised or indignant at this. Let us face the simple fact that most people love power and will take what they can get, and that it is irritating to the executive mind to have to call into

council a deliberative assembly. The whole history of our constitutional development shows that only by constant vigilance can the arbitrary exercise of power be avoided. In the present case we have been lulled into a false sense of security because we have felt that the Liberal party was Parliament-minded. It seems clear, however, from many indications that we can no longer rely on this party to preserve the vital functions of Parliament. Further, many of the people clothed with temporary power have no inclination either by training or temperament toward following as far as possible constitutional methods. Men carrying a heavy burden of executive duty and keen to get things done easily grow careless or even impatient of constitutional checks.

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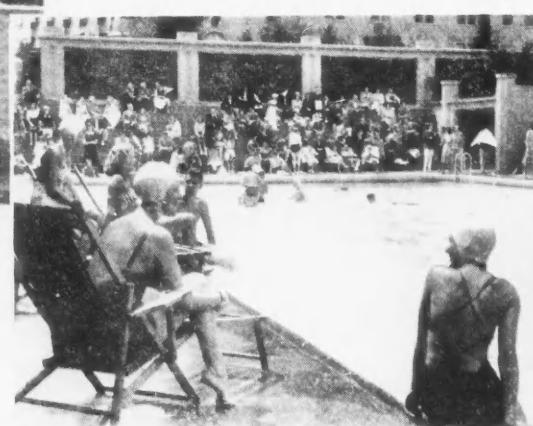


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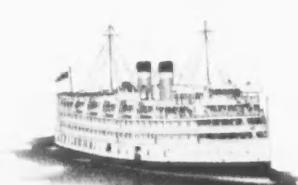
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THE U.S. SCENE

American Genius Demonstrated

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

New York.

THE American capacity for sentiment, showmanship and enthusiasm was never more effectively demonstrated than on last Saturday night when a New York audience paying as high as \$10,000 a seat to fill the Broadway Theatre attended the premiere of Irving Berlin's "This Is the Army." The show, World War II version of Mr. Berlin's "Yip Yip Yaphank" success of 1918, was produced, staged and acted by 300 army recruits, most of them professionals in civilian life, and it has become the No. 1 hit of Broadway. This reporter thinks it is the best entertainment he has ever seen, and most of the first-string critics support this appraisal.

The purpose of the show is to raise \$1,000,000 for Army Emergency Relief, and this objective might easily be jolted to \$5,000,000 because a show of its stature can play to capacity for the duration. But there is no disposition to make the Army into a theatrical organization, no matter how profitable, and after a limited engagement in New York and a brief tour of principal cities the show will fold up and its 300 actors will return to units being made ready for overseas service.

Indeed, the men explain in the opening sequence that they left their units and put on the show simply because "the Army needs the dough." And in the finale the men are lined up carrying full overseas kit as they sing "This Time" (we will really finish what we didn't finish the last time).

It seems to me, however, that there is something more valuable in this show than \$1,000,000, a picayune

figure for a government which has just voted 42 billions to carry on the war for about a year. As an agency for the promotion of war fervor, as a recruiting advertisement, as a showcase for the private soldier, and as an excursion into nostalgia so essential to the troubled American heart, "This Is the Army" is beyond price. It makes army life human, comical, inspiring, healthy and full of the stuff of determined democracy. The catch in the throat is an essential weapon with which to attack any possible lag in American morale, and this show has a catch in the throat standing guard at regular intervals throughout the program.

"This Is the Army" is the American genius for rousing sentiment at its best. It moves to the beat of this lovable, nostalgic, powerful nation marching off to war.

THE column has come for a brief visit to New York in order to preserve the slim thread of attachment with the normal life. Protracted residence in Washington these days effects peculiar changes in one's conception of how to behave in an ordinary civilization, and I find it necessary to come to a quiet place like New York to reassure myself that all is not bickering and confusion.

For instance, on arrival in Pennsylvania Station I scooted along the platform well ahead of the porter patiently lugger my baggage. At the taxi-ramp I spied an empty cab and pounced on its running board like an avenging angel. "Hold it," I shouted to the driver and I waved triumphantly for my leisurely porter to come forward quickly. He ambled

along with painful slowness and when he reached the cab he looked at me strangely and said, "What's the rush, boss? There's plenty o' cabs in the line."

Similarly, at the hotel I marched belligerently to the reception desk and bellowed, "Now look here, I made a reservation yesterday by Western Union. Single room with bath. I don't care whether it's on a court or an outside room. And remember, I'm a regular customer. Where's the manager? I've just been on a train journey and I want to clean up, so don't keep me waiting. And don't tell me you haven't got my reservation ready because I know the vice-president of this corporation. Personal friend of mine—"

The clerk interrupted my violent outburst. "Just a moment, sir," he said, "We've got plenty of rooms and we have yours all ready. Front boy!"

Of course I felt a little silly, having forgotten that in any normal city it is not necessary to elbow your way to the desk, gouge the next fellow in the eye, and bully the clerk into selling you a room.

You see, therefore, how essential it is for me to get away from Washington now and again in order to keep open my lines of communication with the gentle world beyond the nation's capital.

RESTAURANT-keepers and owners of other places of drink and entertainment are looking at the calendar with considerable restiveness. The date which disturbs them is August 1st, which happens to be a Saturday and may well be the most riotous Saturday in all the history of gay life.

The basis of the restiveness is this: Congress recently passed legislation raising the base pay of enlisted men from \$21 to \$50 per month. The pay raise was made retroactive to June 1, but the new scale has not yet gone into effect. With few exceptions, the raise will reach the pockets of the men on August 1, and even with the numerous deductions under the new scale, more than two million men of the U.S. Army and Navy will receive on August 1st about \$73 each, plus week-end leave.

Now, it is not that the restaurants and bars are afraid of increased business. The ring of the cash register is as sweet music to the ears of the food-and-drink entrepreneurs. But they are a little frightened by the prospect of tens of thousands of men descending upon the city, each with 73 crisp dollars burning furiously in their pants pockets.

They feel that this particular Saturday night will approximate New Year's Eve (1928 vintage), July 4th, Armistice Day, Mardi Gras and a bacchanalian revel rolled into one.

The military police aren't particularly happy about the circumstance either.

THE race for the Republican party's presidential nomination for 1944 has already begun. As in 1940, the candidates are Wendell Willkie and Thomas E. Dewey. The two men will fight it out for the N.Y. governorship nomination at the State Republican convention in August, and it is conceded that the next Republican governor of New York (should there be one) will be the next Republican nominee for President. . . . The Dewey-Willkie situation is almost the same as it was in the national field in 1940. . . . Dewey seems to be assured of the necessary votes to gain the nomination, and Willkie has said that he is not seeking office. . . . Meanwhile, a "draft Willkie" movement has moved strongly across the state, and it is being timed to reach a crescendo late in August when the convention gathers in Saratoga. . . . Willkie's friends say he will have to be "drafted" to run; Dewey's friends are simply worried. . . . Although the state race does not concern itself with foreign policy, the nomination may turn on this issue. . . . Most of those who favor Dewey are former isolationists; those who favor Willkie are Rooseveltian on foreign policy. . . . Willkie has declared himself on post-war foreign policy; Dewey is sitting on the fence. . . . Thus we will have the strange picture of those who in 1940 fought hardest against Willkie, fighting hardest for him in 1942.

But times have changed. Any ball club which can chose its starting pitcher from such sterling exponents of the art as Bob Feller and Freddie Hutchinson and back them up two-deep with familiar baseball names, is not going to be very inept. The trouble is, it may not even be very vigorous, with so much talent. Similarly, the Kraut line will do very nicely as the backbone around which a service hockey club could be built.

It's the same in practically every sport. And as the service clubs get stronger the old-line teams get weaker. The process can only lead



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WORLD OF SPORT

Baseball, as a Starting Point

BY KIMBALL McILROY

THE suggestion that the 1942 World Series be taken on tour, with something like fifteen games being played in as many cities, is the scariest scheme to be evolved since Munich. The only good thing about it is that the theoretical proceeds are to be donated to war charities. The suggestion is based, apparently, on the belief that if one World Series game is a good thing, fifteen World Series games would be just fifteen times better. The Mormons tried this with wives. It didn't work.

There are so many arguments against the idea that to enumerate them would take too much time and space. The clincher is that it is highly doubtful that anyone would go to the games, and even if the various stadia could be filled there aren't fifteen cities on the continent where a full house would pay the expenses. War charities have enough things to support now, without contributing to the big leagues.

What is intriguing about the scheme is that it should have been thought of in the first place. It has limitless possibilities. For example, picture Maple Leaf or Molson Stadium with this sign hanging outside:

MON. AND TUE.

Yale vs. Princeton

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WED. ONE NIGHT ONLY

World Series: Yankees vs. Giants, Original New York cast

THURS. AND FRI. TWO SHOWS DAILY

Joe Louis vs. Billy Conn

Come early and see the champion-ship change hands twice

SPECIAL ATTRACTION: SATURDAY ONLY

Olympic Games

There's something wrong. A sports event which was exciting at a certain time and place won't necessarily retain its attractions indefinitely. A World Series game in Toronto wouldn't seem right.

Familiarity breeds contempt, even with a good thing, as Jimmy McLarnin and Barney Ross found when they tried to produce their lightweight title bouts on a two-a-day basis. They were good fights, but pretty soon the boys ran out of fans who hadn't already seen one.

Nope, it won't work. If the big fellows behind the big leagues want to donate the proceeds of the regular Series to some service charities, that will be just fine as well as astonishing to a degree, but taking the Series on tour isn't going to produce much besides headaches and empty pocketbooks.

IF Mickey Cochrane's all-service ball club should happen to beat the league all-stars (as they will or will not have done by the time this appears in print) it will mark the completion of the first stage of a process which has been going on for some time and which is going to continue with increasing momentum. In peacetime, and in the first few months of the war, service teams of all kinds were usually something pitiful to behold. Occasionally they managed to avoid being shut-out; mostly they didn't. They played very vigorously at whatever the game happened to be — very vigorously and very ineptly. They had fewer big names than a Chinese laundry.

But times have changed. Any ball club which can chose its starting pitcher from such sterling exponents of the art as Bob Feller and Freddie Hutchinson and back them up two-deep with familiar baseball names, is not going to be very inept. The trouble is, it may not even be very vigorous, with so much talent. Similarly, the Kraut line will do very nicely as the backbone around which a service hockey club could be built.

It's the same in practically every sport. And as the service clubs get stronger the old-line teams get weaker. The process can only lead

to one end. The service clubs are going to be very, very good and the others very, very bad. The people who stay away from the latter are going to be wanting to watch the former in droves.

RIGHT here is the solution to the problem of what's going to happen to sports during the war: nothing much, just so long as things are properly organized. They'll just change their uniforms and their habitats. Unfortunately, military athletics are usually pretty incompetently handled, mainly because the sports officers in charge are confined to one camp and haven't the time to get around and organize things on an inter-camp or inter-unit basis.

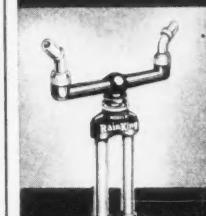
Somebody is missing a wonderful opportunity to give the service boys sports on a scale that they can really get enthusiastic about, to publicize the services, and even to make a little money for the various units. All that's necessary is centralized control, at least in each military district, to get things organized on an inter-unit basis. The units themselves can take care of the rest.

The amateur baseball carnival scheduled for Toronto some time later in the month is a step in the right direction. Even though it is organized on a civilian basis, most of the entries will be from the services.

If, as this column has stubbornly and repeatedly alleged, amateur sport is pretty thoroughly professionalized, then it shouldn't surprise anyone if the personnel of the service teams taking part in the carnival is made up largely of officers. They'll be just trying to earn an honest penny to add to the pittance remaining to them under the new taxes.

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Bahamas, Outpost of Empire

BY F. V. BURNS

NASSAU, capital of the Duke of Windsor's island empire, has recently received a great deal of publicity in the American and Canadian press as a result of riots which have disturbed the ancient peace of this quiet and charming city.

The Bahamas consists of a group of islands, some large, some small, lying just off Miami, Florida, and with the Tropic of Cancer running through the southern parts of the colony. Compared with the total number of islands comprising the group, the number of inhabited islands is extremely small. Indeed, some of the islands, known as cays, are only a few hundred square yards in area and rarely see a human face.

It was in the Bahamas, of course, that Christopher Columbus first set foot in the New World. On that memorable day of the year 1492, October 12th, he landed on the island of San Salvador, and a new chapter was opened in world history.

It was not until the beginning of the 18th century that the Bahamas, by this time under the direct control of the British Crown, began to enjoy a measure of tranquility and security. Since that time, the colony has steadily progressed in population and in the material forms of prosperity.

The beginnings of representative government came in 1735 with the creation of a House of Representatives. Today, the colony, though answerable to the British Colonial Office, which appoints the Governor and other high officials, nevertheless enjoys a large measure of self-government. The Legislature is divided into three sections, the Executive Council (presided over by the Governor), the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. These three branches of the Legislature correspond, in a rough way, with the Cabinet, the House of Lords and the House of Commons, respectively, in the British Parliamentary system. The House of Assembly is chosen by popular franchise, although the right to vote is confined to the male population, irrespective, let it be emphasized, of the voter's color or educational attainments. Inasmuch as the colored population is far in excess of the white, it is possible for the colored people to exercise a correspondingly strong influence upon the government of the Colony.

Recent disturbances among the colored population of the Bahamas are no more than signs of the growing-pains of a people slowly maturing into an adult and responsible manhood. The Negro population enjoys equality before the law and is well treated, but feels that it is under economic disabilities which could be lessened.

The author, the Rev. F. V. Burns, at present in Canada, is vice-principal of Queen's College, Nassau, the Bahamas' leading secondary school.

The total population of the Bahamas is approximately 70,000. Of these, 17,000 live on the island of New Providence where the capital, Nassau, is situated. The rest of the population is scattered throughout the other islands of the group. These "out-islands" are, for the most part, extremely difficult of access. There is an interinsular service of boats which are responsible for the transportation of mails, freight and passengers. Generally speaking, these boats run once a fortnight, and in this way communication is maintained between the capital and the outlying parts of the Colony. Urgent medical attention can be obtained by the employment of a sea-plane, the cost of such a journey being borne, when necessary, entirely by the Government. To each of these out-islands is appointed a Commissioner, who is responsible for local administration and who is directly answerable to the Colonial Secretary in Nassau, who, in turn, is answerable to the Governor.

Descendants of Slaves

At least two-thirds of the Colony's population is made up of the colored people, the descendants of the slaves who were brought to the West Indies at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. These slaves in the West Indies and, indeed, throughout the British Empire, were freed by the Imperial Government in 1834 at a cost of £20,000,000 by way of compensation to the slave-owners.

But while freedom was the undisputed right of these slaves, they were by no means ready, either intellectually or culturally, to be turned loose in a civilization which was, to them, strange and terrifying. Here is one of the ironies of emancipation. Thousands of men and women had been forcibly uprooted from their native African soil and pitchforked into a civilization which they did not understand. So long as they were in captivity, and so long as their masters were reasonably humane men, the slaves were protected from the worst features of a strange and alien form of society. But in 1834 they suddenly found themselves, for the first time, free men and women. It was then that they discovered that they had forgotten how to use the freedom which their fathers had known but which had been denied to them.

Unless one remembers the recent history of the colored people in the Bahamas, it is impossible to form a true estimate of recent happenings. It is very difficult for the white race, with its traditions built up over a period of a thousand years, to understand the outlook and thought forms of a people whose contact with Western civilization is less than two hundred years old. It may well be that the difficulties, the gropings, the discontents and even the riotings of these colored people in the West Indies are but the growing pains of a people slowly maturing into an adult and responsible manhood. Certain it is that no race, either in the Bahamas or anywhere else, can be kept in a state of permanent economic dependence upon the white race. The colored population of the Bahamas is, indeed, well treated by the white people, but they feel, naturally enough, that they deserve a larger proportion of this world's goods. On the other hand, they enjoy strict equality before the law; there is a secondary school (providing a good education) for their children and they are by no means "segregated" from the white population. Social equality, of course, does not exist, and, at the moment, could not exist. The differences between the two races are too great for any experiment in such a direction to succeed. In any case, there is a genuine fear among the more thoughtful white people of the colony lest any move towards the establishment of such equality (culminating in intermarriage) should result in the gradual disappearance, within the Bahamas, of the best traditions of the white race. Only those who have actually lived for a number of years in a mixed population are competent to judge upon the vexed question of the proper relationship between the races.

Socially American

While the colony is intensely British in its political allegiance, it is, to a large extent, American in its social structure. Because of this very fact, the colony can play a most important rôle in interpreting the Old World to the New and vice-versa. Economically and culturally, far stronger ties than now exist could well be established between the colony and the Dominion of Canada. Such ties exist, of course, at the present time. There are Canadians serving upon the staff of the largest secondary school in the colony. Many Bahamians send their children to Canadian schools, and later to Canadian universities. Before the war reached its present grim proportions, there was a direct air-service between Canada and Nassau, and so long as the waters of the Western hemisphere were reasonably safe, there was a regular service of "Lady" boats between Halifax and the Bahamas. By means of this excellent service, the colony was able to export to Canada a large proportion of its tomato crop. Such connections between the Dominion and the colony have, of course, been greatly lessened by the war, but it seems probable that the ties between Canada and the Bahamas will be considerably strengthened when peace returns. Dr. Renner, for example, in a recent edition of Collier's, in making an at-

tempt to redraw the map of the world for the postwar era, suggested that the Bahamas should be "ceded" to Canada and become a sort of Canadian "protectorate." It is doubtful if the colony itself would agree to such a transfer of its direct political allegiance, but the form, as distinct from the spirit, of such allegiance matters little.

The colony would never consent to a severance of its connection with the British Empire. The Bahamas is, and always has been, a loyal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. At no time has this loyalty been more manifest than now. In comparison with its size, the scale of the war effort of this British dependency has been great indeed. Enrollment in the armed forces of the

Crown (in many cases, in the Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force), the voluntary giving to war charities, the providing of such materials for the war effort as the Colony produces—all these receive a ready and generous response on the part of Bahamians. And this is true of all sections of the population. Some are descendants of American Loyalists, men and women who, after the American War of Independence, did not wish to sever their connection with the British Empire and who, instead, migrated to the Bahamas. Some are only a few generations removed from a purely English, Scotch or Welsh ancestry. Some, and a large proportion, are the colored people. Yet all are intensely loyal to the British cause.

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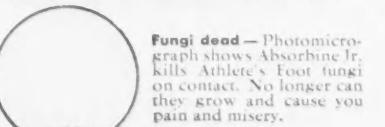
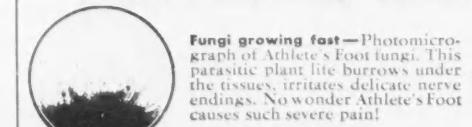
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VANCOUVER

THE legislators correctly concluded that there was little if anything they could add to what Mr. Ilsey and their group leaders had said about the budget. Also, it was getting into July and Ottawa had begun to live up to its record of being the hottest place in the country. The chairs in the House were feeling hard after the long months. All of these factors combined to wind up the main budget debate almost as soon as it had started. It was an example of wartime economy which the public may properly hope will not be forgotten when peace returns.

Brief as was the debate, it could have been briefer still, we think, with advantage to the national interest. Captain George McLean of Simcoe County, Ontario, evidently felt that

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Parliament's Servants Have No Sinecures

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

with the people being so heavily taxed he could no longer remain silent about what appears to him to be wasteful inefficiency in a high degree in the operation of the permanent branches of the institution of Parliament. In a few respects Captain McLean's distress about an absence of business-like economy in the mechanics of the institution is justified. Some of the instances of waste he deplores might

very well be remedied. But for the most part the examples he cited of inefficiency and wastefulness in the machinery of Parliament only seem to be such, and they are inseparable from the proper functioning of the institution.

It is quite improbable that the Captain's complaint will lead to such economies as might be introduced, while people all over the country will have been given a very erroneous, and in wartime an unfortunately disturbing, idea that large numbers of parliamentary officials draw fat salaries for doing next to nothing. From the space given to the good Captain's speech in the daily newspapers it is apparent that the parliamentary correspondents realized only too well that it would be regarded as hot stuff by their news editors, confirming an impression widely held in newspaper offices and freely passed on to newspaper readers that positions under the Government or Parliament at Ottawa are in the main sinecures. The small local papers may be counted on to see in it strong reader appeal too, so that Captain McLean will have a capacity audience for his tale of extravagance and inefficiency in the running of Parliament. Being convinced by our own somewhat long and intimate observation of the parliamentary machine that the tale is greatly distorted, we think it would have been better had Captain McLean followed the example in economy of other private members and left the budget debate to the leaders.

It may be true enough, as Captain McLean laments, that the permanent parliamentary machine is not a businesslike organization. But the permanent machinery is adapted to the peculiarities of the deliberative and legislative functioning of Parliament itself, which is as far from being businesslike as anything very well could be. That part of the institution composed of permanent and sessional officials could hardly be organized or function on a businesslike basis when the other part consisting of legislators, Captain McLean among them, take a holiday from the precepts of business when they come to Ottawa to discharge the nation's business. The part of Parliament to which Captain McLean belongs, whose members are here today but may be at home after the next election, would have a hard time functioning without the staff of intelligent and trained officials who are here session after session and Parliament after Parliament,

We have seen nepotism flourish under two opposite kinds of Speaker—a Speaker who was inclined to practice nepotism himself and was autocratic enough to carry it off with a high hand, and a Speaker who submitted to domination by those over whom he should have been in authority. In between, we have seen nepotism decline under Speakers who were neither autocratic nor subservient who recognized the responsibilities of their position and tried to discharge them fairly. In short, the Speaker is responsible for the way matters are run and only the House of Commons itself has control over the Speaker.

Official Continuity

Many of these officials, but by no means all of them, have much less to do when parliament is not in session than when it is. But their qualifications for their duties and responsibilities consist in a considerable extent in their training. It is essential to the functioning of Parliament that there be continuity in its officialdom. It is necessary therefore that officials be retained permanently in their positions throughout the year even though in some cases they may have a comparatively easy time of it between sessions. But Captain McLean forgot, or at any rate he refrained from emphasizing, that for the half of the year more or less—considerably more in wartime—that Parliament is in session almost the entire parliamentary staff works double time. It goes on duty at the usual time in the morning and continues on duty until the House of Commons adjourns its sittings at eleven o'clock at night, and a good part of the staff labors on long after that hour.

If Captain McLean had contented himself with citing such items of uneconomic duplication as separate post offices for the Commons and Senate he might have had a good case. Some branches of the parliamentary institution are operated jointly by and

for the two Houses without any cause for dissatisfaction. That is how the parliamentary library and the parliamentary restaurant, for example, are operated. Perhaps the reading rooms where newspapers and magazines are available could be combined in the same way unless the honorable gentlemen of the Senate would object to rubbing shoulders with the honorable gentlemen of the Lower House. Captain McLean, however, seems to consider the library and reading rooms to be somewhat in the nature of idle luxuries, since he notices that they are not heavily patronized by the legislators themselves, at any rate by the Commoners. We have noticed ourselves that during the last couple of Parliaments the use of these facilities by members has fallen off. In earlier Parliaments they were extensively used. If Captain McLean's associates in current parliamentary affairs are less concerned to keep themselves informed or to avail themselves of facilities for improving their minds than their predecessors the reflection, it seems to us, is on them rather than on an establishment created and organized for more studious generations of public men.

Nepotism

The Member from Simcoe has noticed and been distressed by a tendency towards nepotism in parliamentary officialdom. Others have noticed it too and perhaps have deplored it, but with Parliament leaning so heavily on its permanent officials it is a not unnatural tendency and would be pretty difficult to keep in check. And the check, if there is any, is in the House of Commons itself. The Speaker of the House is in authority over the entire staff of the House. He is also the responsible head of the House itself. If he doesn't manage the permanent and sessional organization of the House in a manner that the Members approve he can be held to account. There can be no nepotism without the Speaker being party to it, so the ultimate responsibility for suppressing it rests with the House. It can act through its committee on internal economy.

We have seen nepotism flourish under two opposite kinds of Speaker—a Speaker who was inclined to practice nepotism himself and was autocratic enough to carry it off with a high hand, and a Speaker who submitted to domination by those over whom he should have been in authority. In between, we have seen nepotism decline under Speakers who were neither autocratic nor subservient who recognized the responsibilities of their position and tried to discharge them fairly. In short, the Speaker is responsible for the way matters are run and only the House of Commons itself has control over the Speaker.

It is unfortunate, in our view, that reflection should have been cast on a body of public servants who on the whole discharge their duties faithfully and with a high degree of capability, whose material reward is not excessive and whose other recognition is slight, and who cannot talk back in their own defence. It is even more unfortunate that the public should be given a distorted picture of the nation's servants leading lives of ease and luxury on the people's money. We can understand how the operation of the machinery of parliament might seem to a thrifty Member to be uneconomic, but we think he would not have been less faithful to his responsibilities as a Member had he looked a little deeper before attacking it in a way to cast discredit indiscriminately on defenceless public servants.



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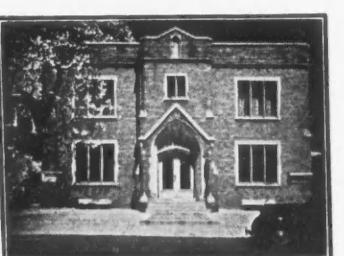
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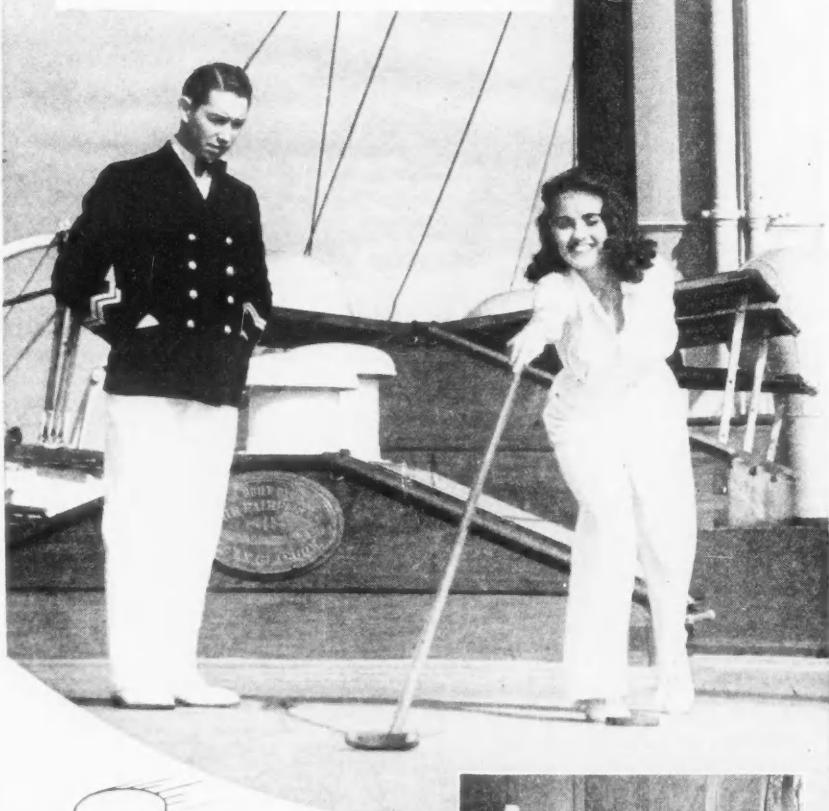
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YES, I am a member of the Canadian school of the handcrafts—not a school which aims to objective activities greater duration, in the name of contribution. The subject is related that on day—the departmental problem of commitment, problems, and the like. The course of the school can benefit eligible students in educational training, "schools of war," industrial organizations. The workers with the representative and public.

The end "I" schools, turned various courses, fundamental including labor law.

The Ontario a flour school of Art, under Mt. Belknap adapting a school for the ancient.

The Western the Western from war \$1,000 from universities of an extension of the value.

Further national camp meetings international.

The re-education gluing began in 1903 in Alberta, operating a branch in Britain, the most agency, from the national authorities. It is British joint committee Trade Union have a Mansfield and Mansfield.

In Germany, numerous coming from Communist communi-

Summer with Workers' Educational Association

BY FRANK B. ROBINSON

YES, labor owns a school, the first permanent labor school in Canada. Not a technical school, not a school for instruction in mechanics, the handling of tools and machinery—not that kind of school. This school will have as its immediate objective the streamlining of the activities of workers in industry for greater efficiency and increased production. The opening of the school in the near future will be a definite contribution to the national war effort.

The subjects taught will be directly related to the practical problems that confront labor in industry today—the problem of "bottle-neck" departments in industrial plants, the problem of "absenteeism," grievance committee problems, labor-management co-operation committee problems, and other industrial relations problems.

Courses in these subjects will be the special wartime feature of the school program, and all workers who can benefit by such studies will be eligible to attend. It is also anticipated that for some of the larger organizations, with whom the Workers' Educational Association is now co-operating, there will be additional "schools" dealing with the particular industrial problems of these organizations.

The school will be controlled by the Workers' Educational Association, with the co-opted assistance of representatives of labor, the universities and public-spirited citizens.

The Courses Planned

The courses will vary from weekend "institutes" to two-week "schools." In addition to the featured wartime practical problems courses, instruction will be given in fundamental knowledge subjects, including economics, history, sociology, labor law, etc.

As in previous Summer Schools conducted by the Workers' Educational Association, the lectures will be largely the voluntary effort of tutors from the universities. In addition, contributions from labor organizations will make possible the attendance at the labor school of special tutors from the United States to meet the needs of these labor groups.

The school is located at Port Hope, Ontario, in a building which was once a flour mill, but more recently a school of art. The Ontario College of Art, under the direction of the late Mr. Beattie, did an excellent job adapting the old mill to the purposes of a school, bringing out in the interior the natural beauty of the solid ancient structure.

The purchase of the property by the Workers' Educational Association was made possible by a gift of \$1,500 from a retiring professor of the University of Toronto, and the loan of an equal sum by a titled gentleman of Toronto who also recognized the value of such an enterprise.

Further rehabilitation and additional equipment will be financed by a campaign now under way among the members of the Workers' Educational Association.

The modern history of workers' education (its roots are deep in the beginnings of the industrial revolution) began in England in a modest way in 1903 as a result of the efforts of Albert Mansbridge, a clerk in a co-operative store.

Today, with a membership of 100,000, it is recognized in Britain as the most extensive and the most effective adult education agency, and is supported by grants from the government, local educational authorities and from universities. It is also closely linked with the British trade union movement by a joint committee called the W. E. A. Trade Union Committee. In recognition of his work honorary degrees have been conferred upon Albert Mansbridge by Oxford, Cambridge and Manchester Universities.

In Great Britain there are now numerous labor schools, and speaking from the floor of the House of Commons recently the Under-Secretary for Education commended the Association for the

Today, July 11, sees the opening of the first Labor College in Canada, in the Old Mill at Port Hope, with a Week-End Institute with the Director of National Selective Service as guest of honor. The following Saturday the College will get to work with a two-weeks school of studies on wartime problems, such as union-management co-operation, labor transfer and displacement, price and wage controls, etc.

The starting of this Summer School marks a great step forward in the career of the Workers' Educational Association with its fifty-two branches throughout Canada. (The Old Mill at Port Hope which houses the Labor College is pictured on page 21.)

good work done and urged it to carry on to the fullest extent possible during the war.

Inspired by an address given at Convocation Hall, Toronto, by Dr. Mansbridge, the Workers' Educational Association was started in Canada in 1918. The opening meeting was called at the request of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council and presided over by Sir Robert Falconer, then president of Toronto University.

Among those prominent in the early history of the Association in Canada were the late Dr. W. L. Grant, principal of Upper Canada College, and the late James Cunningham, for many years president of the Association, a worker and a philosopher whose kindly interest and guidance was responsible for the healthy growth of the Association in its early stages.

The Leaders

Today, the president of the National Association, and president of the Toronto District Council of the Association, is George Sangster. A keen student of economics, psychology and sociology, and active in the Association since 1920, George Sangster also works at his trade as an iron moulder.

Then there is Drummond Wren, the Executive Secretary of the Association. He came to Canada from Scotland in 1912 and started to work. He was then twelve years of age. At fourteen he enlisted and went overseas with the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, becoming a prisoner of war in Germany two years later.

In Christie Street Hospital, getting some shrapnel taken out of his wrist, he argued so much with one of the nurses that he was told to join the Workers' Educational Association where he would get all the argument he wanted. Heeding this advice, he studied psychology and economics and became Toronto district Secretary of the Association in 1927. This was a voluntary position until 1930 when, through funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, he was made full-time Secretary.

At that time there were 120 members. Today there are 52 branch associations across Canada from Glace Bay to Victoria contacting, through their various activities, some 15,000 people.

The association is a link between the universities and Labor, conducting classes in the social sciences, including economic history, sociology, labor law and labor problems, parliamentary procedure, psychology, etc., and cultural subjects, including music appreciation, modern dance, English composition, modern literature, science, photographic art, etc.

In addition, the association possesses a large library containing immense factual material of interest to labor, and carries in stock a selection of booklets and pamphlets of particular interest to trade union groups.

The Association's Information

Service issues a monthly bulletin giving accurate news of labor affairs, arbitration awards, cost of living figures, etc.

The Study Group Service provides 10-lesson courses in Trade Unionism (history and practice), Parliamentary Procedure, Consumer Co-operation, etc., available for small study groups.

The Research Service Department is used by trade unions, this department acting in an advisory capacity in the preparation of briefs in collective bargaining problems, etc.

The Audio-Visual Education Service provides 45-minute film strip lectures on industrial, agricultural and health topics.

This department, on behalf of the National Film Board, Ottawa, and financially supported by Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor, is now commencing Motion Picture Circuits.

A Voluntary Service

The entire work of the Association, including the huge volume of "service" material prepared, typewritten and mimeographed, is carried on by unpaid voluntary workers, the only exceptions being the full-time secretary, his office assistant, and the University tutors.

In launching its Labor School project, the Association hopes to combine learning with recreation, and to teach working people by co-operative living. Labor is entering a new era in so far as "rights" are concerned, but the Association realizes that for every "right" labor obtains it must assume the corresponding increase in "responsibility."

The Association is incorporated solely as an educational organization, with the right to co-operate with other agencies in the community for the furtherance of the community's educational interests. It is supported by the fees of its members assisted by grants from departments of education, from provincial universities and from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The history of the Port Hope building is full of interest. In 1778 Peter Smith established a trading post at the mouth of a creek west of the Bay of Quinte, which became known as Smith's Creek. He was an honest trader, and the Indians liked him well. He did not stay very long, although he bequeathed his name to the creek and to the township. He was succeeded by one Herchimel, of whom history has little more to say.

In 1793 the government of Upper Canada offered a loyalist, Elias Smith, a large grant of land on the shores of Smith's Creek if he would agree to build saw and grist mills. In 1793 the flour mill was completed under the direction of Captain John Burns, but the millrace was unfinished, and the following spring the frost caused the banks to give way, resulting in a failure of the whole enterprise.

In 1798 the mill was rebuilt by an American. (How these Americans like to "finish the job"!) It must have been a good job this time for the building still stands. It is no longer a flour mill. It has been an Art School, and now it is a Labor College.

Something More

But here is something more. While these things were taking place at Smith's Creek (now the Town of Port Hope, please note) in Upper Canada, there was a situation in Great Britain which can best be described by the following quotations from Charles Dickens:

"Mr. Bounderby asked Stephen what the employees in general had to complain of, and Stephen replied that indeed they were in a muddle. He asked the employer to look at the conditions under which the people lived. 'Look how you consider us,' said Stephen. 'We are awfully right, and how we are awfully wrong, and never had no reason in us sin ever we were born!'"

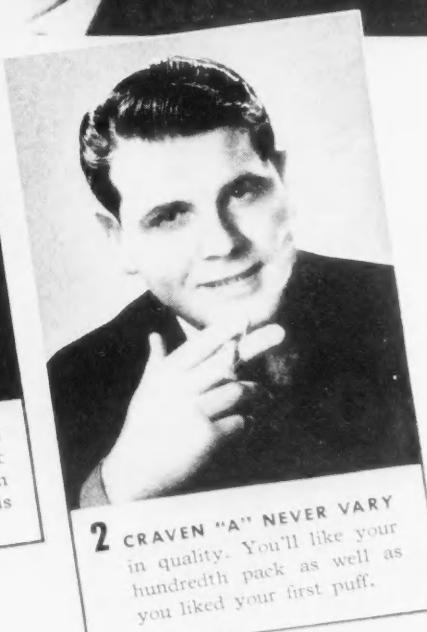
It was to straighten out the "muddle" which bothered the honest Stephen that "Mechanic's Institutes" were started in Great Britain. The first of these was commenced by Dr. John Anderson of the University of Glasgow in 1796. In 1799 Dr. Birkbeck commenced a similar enterprise in London. To list the sponsors of similar institutes in other centres is to enumerate many of the great names of that period, Earl Spencer, James Wilberforce, James Mill, Ricardo, Grote, Cobbett, Bentham.

These Mechanic's Institutes were the precursors of the numerous Labor Schools now conducted in Great Britain by the Workers' Educational Association.

We may wonder if Elias Smith happened to hear about the Mechanic's Institutes then starting up in England. Well, he may have done, but he certainly could have had no notion that he also was building a Mechanic's Institute destined 150 years later to be Canada's first Labor School.



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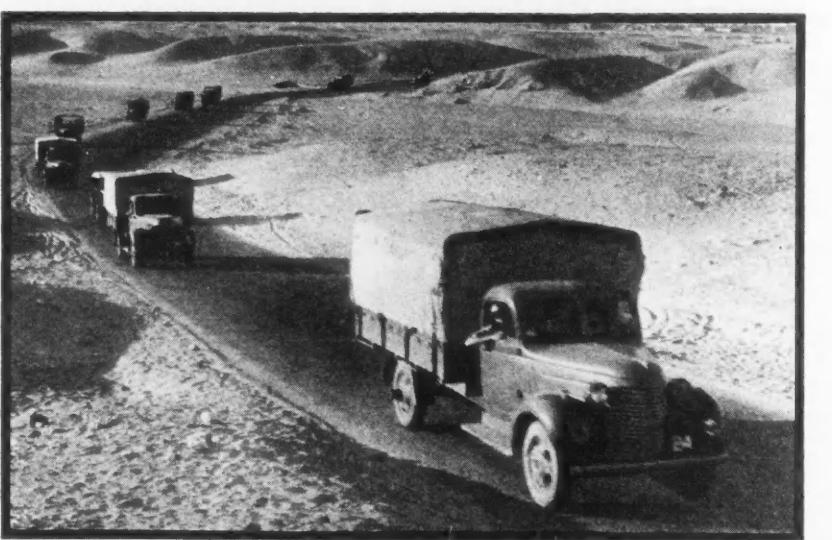
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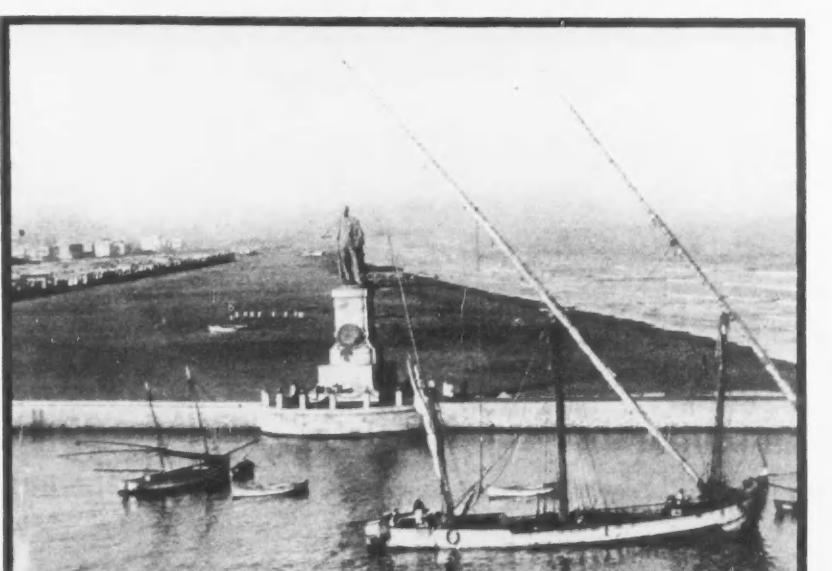
Early this week, to the people of the United Nations, Auchinleck's communiques promised greater hope than most had hitherto felt existed. While the decisive battle for Egypt and the Suez had still to be fought, British forces appeared not only to be holding Rommel but to be capable of successful counter-attack. The unremitting activities of the RAF, reinforced by South African fliers such as those above . . .



. . . and by the U.S. Army Air Corps, hindered movements by Axis forces sufficiently to permit much needed supplies to be rushed up to the El Alamein line. Above: a motorized convoy crosses the Egyptian desert.



The effect of fresh British reinforcements was beginning to be felt as fighting reached the end of its first week. Perfect co-ordination of armoured forces, infantry and RAF, resulted in offensive action . . .



. . . being successfully directed at Rommel's rear. It began to appear that the Suez (above) and the road to the Caucasus might yet be saved.

"Food Will Win the War"

BY HIRAM McCANN

WHEN Claude Wickard made his statement that "Food will win the war and write the peace" he probably made it on the assumption that the 250,000,000 people now eating at North America's dinner table would have little difficulty in drawing up their chairs and that there would be enough pots to cook the food in and enough dishes to go around.

But the provision of sustenance for this continent and its armed forces all over the world and for Britain and Russia has turned out to be a lot tougher than either Mr. Wickard or anyone else expected. Submarine warfare in the Atlantic smashed a lot of the "chairs"; the loss of Malaya and the Netherlands Indies wrecked the rubber and tin situation and made "dishes" or food containers hard to obtain; the diversion of aluminum and steel into direct war production cancelled out many of the new "pots" or pieces of processing equipment that were needed. And on top of all this, we found ourselves short of sugar, spices, vegetable oils and labor for both the cultivation and the processing of crops.

Another trouble was that food technologists and nutritionists insisted that we serve food high in both nutritive value and palatability. We could have dished up a fair amount of the stuff that ruined stomachs in the last war, but that wouldn't do — we had to guarantee that the vitamins were in and that it would taste good.

Frankly, the situation as of early this year didn't look so good. The food industry had to: (a) increase production and maintain quality in the face of shortages of equipment, labor and certain strategic materials and ingredients; (b) pack the stuff so that it would reach the tables of the Allied nations in good condition under all circumstances and in the face of tin, rubber, and steel shortages; (c) get the food to its destination in the largest possible quantities and in the shortest possible time. If this could not be done, Mr. Wickard's thrilling dictum would have been so much hokum.

Well, we've just returned from the meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists at Minneapolis and we are happy to inform you that, if Mr. Wickard is right, both the victory and the peace are "in the bag." For these 500 food chemists, biologists, bacteriologists and engineers have wrung success from adversity and made their technical difficulties the basis of a whole new development in the science of producing and processing food. Our Allies, our armies, and our people will be fed—and there will be plenty left for the post-war rehabilitation of ravaged nations, thanks to these men and their work.

Dehydration

Most spectacular of the recent research development was their answer to the problem of the shortage of "chairs." With cargo vessels torpedoed too fast for replacement some means had to be found to save shipping space and weight. So the food technologists decided to stop shipping water as a part of many processed foods and the dehydration industry came into its own. By its use we are now saving nine-tenths of the weight of the food shipped to Britain and half the bulk. Carrots, potatoes, cabbage, onions, beets, celery, parsley, and a wide variety of other vegetables are now being dried. All the billions of eggs shipped from this continent are likewise in powder form. New Zealand is shipping its butter to England dehydrated, and now dehydrated meats are being developed for use first by the United States army abroad.

Next came the matter of dealing with actual agricultural shortages on this continent. We might have been proud to own the "bread basket of the world" but we certainly didn't have the sugar bowl nor the edible oil jug, nor did we have a wide enough variety of protein material. However, the study of plant hor-

Mr. McCann, who is fast establishing a reputation as an expert populariser of the latest knowledge about food, attended the recent convention of Food Technologists at Minneapolis and learned a great deal that the newspaper reports did not convey to the general public.

The war has given the food industries a shaking up such as they have never had before, and the result is that they are leaping forward to new levels of efficiency. Fortunately they still have a pretty adequate supply of the fundamental materials to work with.

Mr. McCann is editor of "Food in Canada".

mones and soil bacteria had been going on for years and the application of already completed research is making possible spectacular increases in strategic crops in 1942. To this we can add the creation of new quick-ripening hybrids, such as Canada's new corn, the construction of special animal and poultry diets and the selection of breeding stock to secure more efficient production. A hog, for example, that used to take ten months to grow to market point can now be ready in six months at less cost. In poultry and egg production, the results are still more outstanding.

To Needed Crops

The next logical step was to switch acreage from crops in oversupply to crops for which the need was great. Oil and protein go hand in hand, so steps have been taken to secure vastly increased crops of peanuts and soy bean. The 1942 peanut crop is expected to produce approximately 18 million pounds of peanut oil and 1½ million pounds of peanut meal, while the soy crop on this continent should produce over 115 million pounds of soy oil and 10 million pounds of soy meal. This amounts to a greater production of soy than was ever obtained in China in one year. The meals, of course, provide excellent protein for animal food, and soy meal can be used to replace meat protein, milk protein and other foods because of its high nutritive value. To augment this we will likely see in Canada important new sunflower acreage on which recently-developed field-drying sunflowers will be grown and crushed to provide a vegetable oil capable of replacing unavailable cocoanut oil. Corn, of course, is being planted to a much greater extent than ever before because of its ability to replace sugar, and our sugar beet production has been stepped up considerably.

And when we can't get it and can't grow it fast enough we are finding new ways of doing without it. A spectacular paper presented before the conference dealt with low sugar jelling pectinates which, when used instead of pectin in the manufacture of jams, jellies, marmalade, etc., are declared to produce gels with the use of very little sugar or no sugar at all! When one considers that the formation of a stable gel ordinarily requires 65% as much sugar as fruit or fruit juice, one can see wide possibilities for this new product.

The necessity of retaining a high proportion of the vitamins present in the original raw food and the fact that this is closely linked with the retention of good flavor and odor in the processed food has brought new research pressure to bear on antioxidants and enzyme control. To put it simply, oxidation is a great destroyer of these three important food values and enzymes, invisible factors present in all raw foods, seem to speed up the process of oxidation.

But even if you can't see an enzyme, you can control it; you can speed up or slow down its work, you can put it to sleep or you can kill it. That

is one thing the dehydration industry learned from the frozen food industry; a "blanching" or brief pre-cooking of a raw food before either fast freezing or dehydration is required to kill the enzymes and thus prevent them from destroying vitamins, flavor and aroma in the finished product. The list of technical accomplishments is long. Recent studies in food cell structure has brought an improvement in quality and cut down waste in frozen foods and other lines. Low temperature sterilization has come into being and has proven most valuable in meat canning where it now prevents shrinkage and other losses in quality. Continuous or stream-lined processes in shortening refining is giving us a higher yield, and a better and more stable product. The quality of ice cream has been decidedly improved by the use of continuous freezing processes and now new and even better ice creams are being produced by the use of new stabilizers and alternate sweetening agents. Propionates and other acidifying products are preventing mold and rope in bread and other products.

All this in the face of equipment material shortages! The food industry normally uses 6% of the national supply of aluminum, 7% of the copper, huge quantities of stainless steel and other vital alloys, a fair amount of rubber, and a great deal of cork, and over 50% of the tin. Milk cans, the greatest users of tin in the food industry, are now being plated with electrolytic processes which use about one-tenth of the primary tin formerly required. Both electrolytic tin plate and bonderized steel will shortly be available for most of the canned goods formerly packed in hot-dipped tin plate. The bonderized containers require no tin at all but merely organic lacquer coating and will be quite suitable for low-acid foods. Where steel is not available for packaging of certain foods, they will probably be dehydrated and packed in newly-developed paper cartons involving laminations of "Cellophane," glassine, wax paper, etc. In the United States many foods will be enabled to turn to glass, but glass is tighter in Canada.

Retention of Vitamins

Silverplated food processing equipment is already on the market. "Pyrex" glass piping for food plants is now being made to stand pressure up to 100 pounds. New detergents for equipment are declared to be quite as capable in bacteria control as the old ones, and even more saving in functional properties.

The use of inert gas such as carbon dioxide or nitrogen in food packing is on a much wider scale now than two years ago, a condition created by the necessity of replacing oxygen in packages where it might destroy essential vitamins.

Dr. R. C. Newton, vice-president in charge of research, Swift & Company, who is the new President of the Institute of Food Technologists in his address before the conference showed clearly that recent studies in the retention of vitamins, mineral values, and other nutritive elements in processed foods rank as great a place in history as the development of canning and preserving, and that the men who are engaged in enzyme research are doing work as valuable as that done by Pasteur and Appert in bacteriology. Canada can be proud of her share in the task and of the men in the National Research Council, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Fisheries, the Universities and the Agricultural Colleges who are contributing greatly to the progress of food technology today.

We think Mr. Wickard was right even though he made his prophecy before the extension of the war to the Pacific area threw the monkey-wrench into our food production machinery. There will be food for all for the winning of the war, and when, as Charlie McCarthy (another food man) says: "There'll come a day" Canadian and American processed foods will be on hand for the winning of the peace!

THE HITLER WAR

Our Weapons -- And Theirs

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE miracle that one hoped for, but could not count on, has happened in Egypt, and a great disaster appears to have been averted. The situation has developed almost exactly as outlined in last week's article. Rommel has been halted at the last possible point before he could fan out into the Nile Delta, his tired army couldn't muster the decisive punch, and he now finds himself with enormously extended supply lines, like ours of last January at Agdabia.

Many of our men must be as weary as his, but we have far more fresh reinforcements than he has been able to bring up, we have our backs to the great supply depots, food sources and communication network of Lower Egypt, and our air support has become continually stronger, while Rommel has, rather surprisingly, failed to receive the expected air reinforcement at the critical moment. The fact that he had to call in more Italian squadrons, instead of the Luftwaffe reserves which were expected to fly to his aid from Crete, argues that the latter are fully engaged in Russia at the present, on a task which would not bear postponement.

This is not to argue that the danger is past and the show is over. If Rommel's present effort to break through at El Alamein has failed he can't be allowed to remain there to mount another. It will be no real victory for us unless he can be driven back beyond Matruh, into the waterless area between there and the Libyan border. We have at most several weeks during which we can shift reinforcements from within the Middle Eastern theatre of war faster than he can bring them into that theatre, from the Balkans, Italy or Germany. Can we prepare a successful counter-blow in this time?

The American military observer Major-General Scott says that we can, if we get strong bomber reinforcements. Since every report from Cairo stresses the growing scale of our bombing attack, and even the Germans admit that we are getting numbers of fresh General Grant tanks and have the initiative, it doesn't seem too much to hope that we can strike such a blow soon.

In Russia, though the situation is far from being as critical as it was in Egypt last week and it is still very early to speak of a serious threat to the Caucasus, the Germans have made a shrewd and powerful thrust from Kursk to the River Don. This has already cut one railway from Moscow to Rostov, and at the time of writing appears to have just about reached the second and more important double-track line, at Voronezh. These two lateral railways represent the backbone of the recent Soviet line, and without them Timoshenko is going to be greatly hampered in his defence of the Donets area and the Rostov gateway to the North Caucasus.

The German Plan

The German wedge appears still to be quite a narrow one, but they are trying to widen it rapidly as they must, for safety by linking the Kursk drive with those from Belgorod and Volchansk, to the south. Then when they have their flanks secured on the Don, I fancy we will see one of those old familiar scythes sweeping down to try to take Timoshenko's Donets and Rostov armies in the rear, while these are also engaged from the Stalingrad side.

Supposing that the Germans can develop such a threat, the Russian alternatives would be to swing their front back towards the bend of the Don and Stalingrad, opening the door to the Caucasus but remaining as a menace to the German flank; or to wheel around and stand in the Rostov-Stalingrad gateway, but virtually parting company with the armies of Central Russia. In the latter case the Germans would attack them from the north, and also from the Kerch Straits in their rear.

That is anticipating things, however. Though we are forced to recognize that the Germans can still seize the initiative very powerfully on a narrow sector and develop a harder-driving attack than the Soviets have yet shown, it remains to be seen whether they can dominate the whole

sector from Kursk southwards, while holding off the inevitable Russian counter-attacks on the Central Front.

I still think that, while they may take Rostov and the Maikop oil-field (175 miles from Kerch), they will reach neither Stalingrad nor Baku. Nevertheless the situation is quite serious enough to warrant *Izvestia's* renewed appeal to us to throw our reserves now into the war against Germany.

A renewed demand for a second major front in Europe was raised in the British House of Commons last week by Mr. Aneurin Bevan, though his arguments were somewhat peculiar. These were, (1) our strategy had been all wrong, (2) our weapons were wrong, (3) our troops were insufficiently and improperly trained, but (4) we should launch a big drive on the continent immediately. I think that a great many more people have been wondering since the shock of our defeat in Libya whether we were yet ready with the weapons, tactics and generalship to plunge into a major test of arms with the seasoned Germans.

Perhaps the most painful thing about the African fighting was Mr. Churchill's revelation, at the very darkest moment of the Battle of Egypt, that we had been defeated in Libya in spite of a considerable superiority in numbers of tanks (7 to 5) and guns (8 to 5), and a slight superiority in the number of men engaged (100,000 to 90,000).

We Had "The Tools"

For two years we have been saying that we would lick the Germans not to speak of the Italians, who formed almost half of the enemy force—once we had the "tools." Yet here we were at last, well-supplied with weapons, and trounced nevertheless. A good deal might rightly be attributed to Rommel's generalship. But the conclusion seemed inescapable, and indeed was backed up by numerous very frank dispatches from Cairo, that now that we had plenty of weapons, the Germans had provided themselves with better ones.

This is a serious situation, but the way it was taken up and made the question of the hour by our mass-circulation mediums of information has resulted, I believe, in some misconception. I am not very well qualified to deal with the matter, but since the officially-informed military experts cannot speak publicly I shall do my best. At least I have seen Canada's two tank types in construction, ridden in both, driven the *Ram*, and had the opportunity of studying some very promising new self-propelling guns being developed in this country.

We put into this Libyan campaign a tank, the American 28-ton M-3 or *General Grant*, which appears the equal of the German Mark IV which gave us such trouble in the previous campaign, in every respect except in the awkward side-mounting of its 75 mm. gun. This limits the field of fire to a rather narrow angle, without turning the whole tank. It is a defect, however, which has long since been corrected; a newer model, the M-4, with the 75 mm. gun mounted in the turret, is now in large-scale production in the United States, as Mr. Lyttelton announced last week.

Whether this American 75 mm. tank gun has a high enough muzzle velocity has not been satisfactorily settled. American correspondents writing from Egypt say they have not. But the American Chief of Army Ordnance, Major-General L. H. Campbell declared on July 4th that "the high-velocity 75 mm. guns in our M-3 tanks far and away outrange the best the Germans have. They have greater fire-power, possess higher muzzle velocity and carry greater explosive charges than the cannon in the German *Mark IV* tank. We blast big holes in them at ranges beyond which their guns can reach."

The German gun which out-ranged and knocked out most of our M-3 tanks was, as is widely known, an 88 mm. anti-aircraft gun whose mount had been adapted to allow it to be used also as an anti-tank gun. This is not a brand-new weapon. We met it, not only in last November's fighting around Sidi Rezegh, but in the fighting at Sollum the previous June. It has in the meantime been further adapted, however. General Campbell rightly corrects a report that it forms the weapon of the *Mark IV* tank. But it has been mounted, in some cases, on the chassis of the *Mark IV* tank. This doesn't make a tank, but a self-propelling gun. The tank's armored hull and turret are lacking; the emphasis has been shifted from armor protection to gun power and shell-carrying capacity.

Self-Propelling Guns

Such self-propelling guns emerge as one of the most important of weapons in today's fast-moving warfare. I understand that the Americans have a 105 mm. gun on a caterpillar mount in big production. The British and ourselves have been working on various ways of putting our excellent 25-pounder field gun on its own mount, so that it can go into action pointed the right way, and not towed backwards by a gun tractor merely substituting for horses. And a combination of two of our well-tested light weapons, the 2-pounder gun and the Universal carrier, ought to prove a very useful affair.

As a standard anti-tank gun the 2-pounder has, however, seen its day. The recent debate in the British House of Commons brought out the fact that this had been clearly recognized as long ago as June 1940. The design for the 6-pounder was ready at that time, but to change over production would have meant that Britain would have been almost without anti-tank guns for the critical test that was immediately ahead of her. It was judged better to have 2-pounders than nothing, so their production was continued and expanded.

The 6-pounder was put into production during 1941, and a small number were available early this year. Many hundreds had apparently reached the Middle East, but few were in the firing line, when the fighting opened up in Libya in May.

These have now gone into action but I have seen no specific report of their success. Yet it would seem that, even as they see their first action, they are already inadequate as our first-line anti-tank weapon. And indeed we hear that a still bigger gun is being prepared in Britain.

6-Pounder Out-Dated?

It seems that the 6-pounder gun will also prove inadequate as a tank gun. That highlights the inadequacy of the 2-pounder which has been the armament of the *Valentine*, *Matilda* and *Crusader* tanks which have been the main British armored equipment in all Libyan campaigns up to the present one. Our 2-pounder has a high muzzle velocity and is an excellent gun up to about 700 yards. But the German *Mark IV*'s commonly opened fire at 2000 yards. And an American Captain speaking of the experience of his crews on June 11 and 12 in Libya says that they opened fire with their 75's at 3000 yards.

This brings up a point which must be kept in mind about all the experience gained in these desert campaigns. That is, that desert conditions are often special conditions and might not apply in warfare in continental Europe. In the bare desert, where there is little or no cover, range is everything. That means big guns and big tanks. But many British officers swear that they would rather have a larger number of our light cruiser tanks than a smaller number of heavies for fighting in

the rolling, partly wooded country of Western Europe. And the Russians have written to the makers of the Canadian *Valentine* that they have found it, with its 2-pounder, far more useful than they expected.

Mr. Churchill's admissions concerning the 34-ton British tank bearing his own name confirm stories which had got around about "bugs" which had developed in its design. As he revealed, this tank was taken right off the drafting board and put into large scale production, so desperate was the need for it in 1940. There have been difficulties to iron out, but the Prime Minister insists that the *Churchill* tank will yet prove to be a powerful and useful weapon. A newer and faster model was developed the following year. Neither of these has yet been tested in service, however.

After allowing for patriotic prejudice, our own *Ram* tank still looks like one of the best in sight. It is only slightly smaller than the *Churchill*, has plenty of speed, is powered by an easily replaceable air-cooled motor, and mounts a sizeable gun, though not as big as the American M-4 carries. If General McNaughton says it is a first-class job, that is good enough for me, as no one on our side has been more insistent on the need for improving our mechanical equipment, and particularly ordnance.

It is obviously impossible here to cover all the new weapons which the Germans and the Russians have displayed, but one may mention the big *Klim Voroshilov* tank, a 50-ton job which appears to mount a 105 mm. gun; and the Soviet bomb impulser, which is simple enough to be mounted on our *Hurricanes* in Russia. According to a diagram in a recent *London Illustrated News* — that invaluable publication — this is a tube in which the bomb stands at an angle of about 45 degrees, and is impelled on its way by a charge introduced at the top.

New German Weapons

The Germans introduced in the Kerch fighting a new 25 cm. super-mortar. The mortar has long been a favorite German infantry weapon, and one which they use with great skill. A Swedish correspondent was banished from Germany lately for revealing, or stating, that the Germans were firing a "nerve-gas" shell in this mortar. The Soviets, for their part, have always made great use of the hand grenade, and in attacking tanks, or for guerrilla attacks on trains, commonly tie two or three together. The Germans have drawn the obvious lesson from this, and brought out a bigger grenade this year.

Finally, there is the new Russian anti-tank rifle, a slender weapon which does not appear to be more than 20 mm. in bore, and has been widely distributed among the infantry.

Its effective range is stated to be about 300 yards, so that it is de-

cidedly a weapon for determined troops, sitting tight in their foxholes until they can see "the whites of the enemy's eyes."

The question of dive-bombers has greatly agitated our public lately, and it was a curious manifestation of the democratic way of running a war that a woman member of the British House of Commons should rise last week to ask the Minister for Air why we still had none in use.

Mr. Churchill, dealing with the subject at some length, said that most Air Marshals he knew still

were not convinced of the value of the dive-bomber, though he personally thought it a very potent weapon against shipping.

The explanation for the R.A.F.'s disdain for the dive-bomber seems to be that in the Battle of Britain they happened to pit the world's most heavily armed fighter planes against a peculiarly vulnerable dive-bomber, the *Junkers 87*, and shot these down in such droves as to gain a contempt for them. Far faster and less vulnerable dive-bombers than the old *Stuka* are now available, however, and there seems no doubt but they can do useful work on land and very deadly work at sea. Mr. Oliver Lyttelton states that the R.A.F. is at last receiving some dive-bombers from the U.S., and that these have now reached one theatre of war and

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will soon be in service. But perhaps our best solution at this late date will be to let the American Air Corps, an early advocate of this type of attack, handle most of the dive-bombing in our Allied ventures.

And now *The Hitler War*, which has only missed one article during the war, is going to take a two weeks' holiday. Not, as Dorothy Thompson put it, to indulge in "sustained contemplation," but to get in some swimming, boating and hiking.

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MUSICAL events in Toronto last week were a reminder that the art of fine singing (according to our standards) is by no means the exclusive heritage of the white races. They included appearances by Paul Robeson, basso and a magnificent example of the Negro genius for song, and Enya Gonzalez, a high caste Filipino soprano whose exotic finesse invariably brings delight.

Mr. Robeson came without fee to assist the Red Cross and join in an immense Army Week demonstration in Maple Leaf Gardens organized by the Canadian Tribune. The event was not exclusively musical. There were speeches, in which Mr. Robeson participated and showed himself an easier and more colorful talker than most of his white associates. He has sung in so many countries dur-

MUSICAL EVENTS

There's No Color Line in Music

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ing the past two decades that his opportunities for observation on matters which are of importance at this hour have been very wide. His father was born a slave, and after emancipation raised himself by superior talents to an eminent position as a clergyman; he gave his son a good education and dedicated him to the task of improving the lot of his own people. Mr. Robeson told how after he had lived in England for some years and later in Russia his original aim had broadened into a desire for the improvement of the lot of the poor and oppressed in all nations. His high appreciation of the Russian people was born long before the present war.

Mr. Robeson's magnificence as a vocalist has obviously a personal background of intellectual power. This was the first occasion on which most of us had a chance to realize the full volume of his voice; even in Massey Hall some of the tones he produced would be too overpowering. They were quite unforced, and always suave and musical, but almost unbelievably stupendous. Their variety in nuance was as marked as their depth and richness. He sang numbers in which he has been heard before, and the noblest of all was Sir Hubert Parry's setting of Blake's great lyric "Jerusalem," which he introduced (as a recital number) to local audiences last winter. Naturally nobody else can sing "Old Man River," "Go Down Moses" and "Water Boy" so wonderfully as he, but he was also effective in new works born of the European terrors of recent years, notably a Polish Lament and a Russian war song, "From Border to Border."

At the Promenade

Torontonians first heard Enya Gonzalez nearly four years ago, when with a scratch grand opera company she gave the most perfect rendering of the title role of "Madam Butterfly" that I can recall. Physically she fitted the role as well as the once famous Japanese prima donna Tamaki Miura, and her voice was less reedy and her natural genius for dramatic expression more in evidence. Her voice is high and pure, fuller than that of most Oriental singers I have heard, but its really outstanding quality is unlimited capacity for the delicate shades of expression. Thus though there are many singers with greater voices, as voices, there is none with quite so much variety of tint. Her skill in the tripping phrases of Filipino folk song and modern Spanish lyrics is unique. Galli Cucini used to sing Valverde's "Clavelitos" delightfully, but never with so much archness, variety and verbal finesse.

Her vivacity captivated the Prom audience so completely in folk-songs that there were perhaps some who failed to appreciate the delicate pathos and dramatic instinct with which she sang the most important number on her program, the aria "L'Altra Notte" from "Mefistofele" by the Italian poet and composer Arrigo Boito. As music it is really finer than any of Marguerite's arias in Gounod's "Faust". Boito's centenary occurred last February; he was but 26 when he first produced "Mefistofele" in 1868. The first performance ran six hours and a half, but he consequently cut it down. The opera never attained such popularity as Gounod's work because his own libretto has less theatrical artifice than that contrived by Jules Barbier to meet Parisian taste. Moreover Boito demands a basso of superpowers for the title role, which was one of the triumphs of the late Feodor Chaliapin. Marguerite, whose music was so beautifully sung by Miss Gonzalez, dies in Faust's arms midway in the opera and the story passes on to his affair with the Immortal Helen. One unique feature of Boito's book is that at the end an angelic choir appears to waft the repentant Faust to heaven, an honor reserved in the Gounod work for his victim.

In his three concerts with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra Victor Kolar, conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, managed to present more than thirty short works, many of a light but standard character. As a Central European he has a grasp of the rhythmical accents which Anglo-Saxon conductors are slow to achieve. This is apparent not only in his playing of Smetana and Dvorak but in the half-gypsy waltzes of Johann Strauss. "Blue Danube," for instance, as he plays it, has more color, light, and shade than the average rendering. Moreover we are indebted to Mr. Kolar for having revived several little known overtures that should not be allowed to die. Last week for instance, he gave Massenet's "Phedre" and Reznicek's "Donna Diana," both of which date from the 'nineties but retain vitality for concert audiences.

Notes of the Week

The famous French pianist, Robert Schmitz, well known to Canadians, was recently recipient of a singular honor. There is in New York, a Mr. Virgil Thompson, who would have everyone believe that his task as squadron leader of the Tribune's staff of music critics, is martyrdom. Except on rare occasions he goes through life bored to tears; even Toscanini and Bruno Walter are, he



Carola Goya who will appear in Spanish dance recital with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra at Varsity Arena, Toronto, July 16.



Ettore Mazzoleni, eminent Toronto musician who will conduct the Promenade Symphony Orchestra at Varsity Arena, Toronto, July 16.

holds, second rate. But in a dirge summarizing the recent season in New York, he names Mr. Schmitz as one of a handful of musicians who really interested him. Bravo! Mr. Schmitz will be back in Toronto in August for his fifth master class and among the many compositions to be studied are works by such moderns as Falla, Bartok, Goossens and Arthur Bliss.

Many of us know Major John Christie vicariously through his gifted Canadian wife Audrey Mildmay, now in Vancouver "for the duration." Major Christie's glamorous Glyndebourne Opera Festival is now suspended, but he recently presided over a concert in London to commemorate the centenary of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. It was organized by Free Austrians, a large number of whom are former members of the organization. It is one of the great institutions dismembered by Hitler, but its tradition is being preserved on English soil.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Catching Up with the Output

A BOOK, with the unappetizing title of *Dearly Beloved* by Harry Sylvester (Collins \$3.00) is a picture of the interweaving of a number of lives in a self-contained community in Maryland. The two principal characters are Jesuit priests, one of whom is the spiritual leader of the community, while the other aspires to give it economic independence by establishing a co-operative. The politics and undercurrents of life in the community are very subtly shown. The book is a real slice of life, with nothing achieved, and nothing settled, in the end. It is difficult to read, but the insight and intelligence of the author are so remarkable that to many it may be worth the attempt.

The next three books are by established authors with a regular following. Warwick Deeping's *Corn in Egypt*, (McClelland, Stewart, \$2.75) is below his standard, Emilie Loring's, *Stars in Your Eyes*, (McClelland, Stewart, \$2.50) much above hers, while Grace Livingstone Hill's *The Girl of the Woods* (Longmans, \$2.50) is so similar to all her other opera that it may be said to hit the exact mean. We know all about Warwick Deeping by now. He is recognized as an accomplished tear-jerker, who does not hesitate to wring the last ounce of emotion out of his fictional contrivances. The first part of *Corn in Egypt* is interesting as show-

BY STEWART C. EASTON

ing the author's own attempt to make a success on the land, but, as soon as another character is added to the solitary gentleman farmer, the vox humana stop is pulled out and stays out. First of all his dog dies, and then his improbable wife is bombed. The last part of the book oozes with hysterical hate, and the whole is dripping with a nauseating complacency. I don't believe even Mr. Deeping will be proud of this book in ten years' time.

Mrs. Loring's book about fifth columnists in Mexico is, of course, improbable in the last degree, but it is not intended to be any thing but an entertaining magazine melodrama. The author still devotes a disproportionate number of words to the attire of her characters, but she keeps a good grip on her complicated plot and her smart, breathless, dialogue is very well managed.

Girl of the Woods keeps strictly to the inevitable Livingstone Hill theme of goodness rewarded, and evil punished, through the impartial intervention of Deity. Very nice too, if the problem were as simple as all that. Miss Hill and her readers are recommended to look up Psalm 73.

It must be difficult to turn from the writing of detective stories to straight fiction. All the characters in Miss

Josephine Bell's new book *Martin Croft* (Longmans, \$2.50) have the neutral, unsympathetic, appeal to the reader that is necessary in a detective story when any or all of them may be suddenly liquidated, and we must not be allowed to regret their demise. In an ordinary novel this type of characterization makes for dullness. Nobody in this book enlists our sympathies at all. Nevertheless action and suspense, as always with this writer, are excellent. But with the plot she has chosen, which depends on the interplay of character, this is not enough.

Mrs. Ruth Suckow has much in common with Willa Cather, and her new book, which returns to the Iowa scene, has the same charm and distinction that was the mark of the first part of *Lucy Gayheart*. It is a very rare talent that can portray complete happiness without making it dull, and that can dare dispense with any kind of conflict. Yet in *New Hope* (Oxford, \$3.00) which tells of two years in the life of an Iowan town at the turn of the century, she succeeds brilliantly in conveying the picture of the happiness of simplicity, without descending for a moment into sentimentality. And the relationship between Clarence, aged ten, and Delight, the small daughter of the new pastor, who leaves at the end of the two years, is exquisitely done, and gives an inner form to the whole. Altogether a remarkable and beautiful book, strongly recommended for everyone.

The Lighted Box, by Louise Field Cooper, (Collins, \$2.50) is a bright, airy, witty, little story, of a strong silent man with a taste for blondes, his long suffering wife, and the blonde—with a few other characters thrown in as makeweights. Almost the whole book is taken up with the account of a dinner party, at which the strong male comes to realize that wifey is the one for him. The novel is well contrived, the plot is extremely well handled, and there are some brilliantly fanciful touches; occasionally also there are moments of genuine emotion, where the author allows us to see to the reality beneath

the froth. Very highly recommended as entertainment.

Teacher's Husband by Henry and Sylvia Lieferant, is notable for the fine psychological understanding of the two authors. One does not come across many books which are acknowledged to be the joint product of husband and wife. Yet theoretically a novel which concerns a marital relationship should be an ideal subject for such collaboration. This is a simple unpretentious story of a New York schoolteacher who supports her unemployed husband until she sees that he is disintegrating through his reliance upon her. The authors show a fine and subtle comprehension of both the main characters, and the novel is strongly recommended for all who do not require exotic trimmings for their fiction.

Pearl Buck is so much the novelist par excellence of China, that any novel, however good, about that fascinating country, is apt to seem an anticlimax. Mrs. Margaret Mackay in *Valiant Dust* (McClelland \$3.00) certainly does not approach the depth of Mrs. Buck's books. Her tale of Tientsin at the turn of the century is seen too exclusively from the European viewpoint to be really gripping, and Elspeth, the central character, is rather too genteel to hold our continuous sympathy. But the action is well done, particularly the Boxer rebellion, and the novel is recommended for all those who like to read about China.

Here are two volumes of short stories, *The Undiscoverables*, by Ralph Bates, (Macmillans, \$3.00), and a Glencannon Omnibus which contains *Mr. Glencannon*, *The Gentleman with the Walrus Moustache*, and *Glencannon Afloat* by Guy Gilpatric, (Dodd Mead, \$3.25). My favorite story is still the one where the "hero" catches his red body hair in a zipper that he cannot unfasten, though the picturesque account of his voyage home with the supposed ashes of his principal enemy enclosed in a loving cup, runs it close. But if you can bear *Master Glencannon* at all, there is surely something for you in this large volume.

Mr. Bates, I think, is wise to stick to the short story form, of which he is a master. There is such an extreme individuality in his style of writing, excellent though it is, that one might well become weary of it, if it were done at any real length. His special feeling for the peculiar emotionalism of the Latin, which he conveys with such authority is a very great gift.

The Poetry of the Victorians

BY B. K. SANDWELL

VICTORIAN POETRY, Edited by E. K. Brown, (Thomas Nelson & Sons, N.Y. \$5.00)

back the note of the Greek Anthology into English literature after a long absence.

I HAVE yet to find any single volume of selections from, and comment upon, the poetry of the Victorian era which makes more clear than this the rich magnificence of that period. I have only two mild criticisms; I think Professor Brown over-estimates William Morris; and in the all too brief selection of short poems of Thomas Hardy, he has included no example of those extraordinary lyrics in which a perfectly commonplace and even melodramatic incident is lifted to the height of great poetry by Hardy's extraordinary power to look at the temporal in the light of the eternal—to contemplate from outside of space-time the events which, ordinary and even vulgar in their space-time surroundings, become a matter for the grief of gods when seen as the gods see them. Hardy, like Housman, brought



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FOR the benefit of those who share this column's fascinated interest in the sale of the fabulous Art Collection of the no less fabulous William Randolph Hearst, we report the latest developments. And for those who came in late it should be recalled that Mr. Hearst—with the assistance of various knowledgeable minions and an apparently bottomless piggy bank—went through Europe like a vacuum-cleaner in search of everything that could be labelled antique. Size didn't balk Mr. Hearst and he was in a position to order the vendors of a Cistercian monastery,

WORLD OF WOMEN

"End-of-the-Season" Sale in Antique Art

BY BERNICE COFFEY

or of a set of Apostle spoons, to "wrap it up and send it" with the easy nonchalance of a housewife ordering a dollar's worth of groceries at the corner store.

Apparently even Mr. Hearst be-

came slightly baffled by the results of his years of collecting for most of the accumulation remained stored and presumably growing more an-

tique—in various New York warehouses. Then, about a year ago, he ordered everything sold. It created a measure of excitement, even for New York, when Gimbel's, a department store which is so definitely of

"the peepul" that it has a lower-priced basement, took on the job of selling Mr. Hearst's collection to all comers.

When the Collection first was put up for sale, Gimbel's treated it with becoming reverence but lately a note of impatience could be detected creeping into their advertisements. Now, evidently becoming a little fed up with what remains of the collection, it's being sold off in the same manner as an end-of-the-season clearance of bathing suits.

The store's announcement in the New York papers makes piquant reading. "Mind you, these fantastic reductions (\$2,000,000) are taken on prices already so abysmally low that they represent only one-tenth of the original value. Take that superb Van Dyck. Originally it cost something like \$400,000. We put it on our floors marked \$157,000. Tomorrow it is \$89,000. Take that richly carved XVIIth century Spanish chest. It was originally appraised at \$500. We put it on our floor marked \$150. Tomorrow it drops to \$98.50 . . . the sale marks, as far as we know, the first time an antique clearance of this magnitude has taken place."

Confirmed bargain hunters will be dazzled by such things as an emerald-studded agate bowl attributed to Cellini which has been marked down from \$25,000 to \$9,950. Those who have felt that home is not a home without a Florentine Gothic walnut choir stall somewhere about, can fill the lack for a mere outlay of \$189.00. Sir Anthony Van Dyck's portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles II, is available to anyone who can write a cheque for \$89,000—and make it stick. And, oh yes, the Cistercian monastery, which cost about \$500,000 to bring from Spain, has been marked down from \$50,000 to \$19,000 F.O.B. Hearst Warehouse, New York City.

B.Y.O.S.

Bring your own sugar when visiting involves a meal away from your base of operations. An old snuff-box—if you have an old snuff-box—is an attractively convenient way of carrying enough of the precious crystals to sweeten the cup of tea or coffee. On visits of longer duration a small bag of sugar is likely to become part of the standard equipment for guests. And, of course, if the visit is to be two weeks or longer, the guest who doesn't want to precipitate a minor domestic crisis in the household will bring along her ration card and hand it over to her hostess.

With This Ring

A jeweller of our acquaintance offers the following advice to prospective bridegrooms when they purchase the engagement ring:

Bring her with you so that she may try it on for—like hats—not all rings are becoming to all hands. The long or large hand looks rather better wearing a ring in which the jewel is framed in a bold setting. On smaller hands, a massive setting seems ponderous but a ring of delicate proportions is in perfect harmony. Besides size, contour of the hand also should be taken into account if the ring is to be as satisfactory from the aesthetic point of view as it is in romantic significance. This also applies in the choice of the wedding ring which should compare in scale with the engagement ring. Occasionally, when funds are not unlimited, one ring serves the dual purpose of betrothal and wedding ring—and then it's a handsome band studded with diamonds.

Here in Canada the diamond is by all odds the most favored jewel for engagement rings. But in China a piece of jade acquires a special romantic significance when it is fashioned into the form of a butterfly. The reason for this is a Chinese legend which relates that a youth in his eager pursuit of a many-hued butterfly made his way into the garden of a rich mandarin. Instead of being punished for his trespass, the youth's unceremonious visit led to his marriage with the mandarin's daughter. Hence the figure of a butterfly is a symbol of successful love, and Chinese bridegrooms are wont to present jade butterflies to their fiancees.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

Hitler's New Order in the Nursery

BY HAROLD A. ALBERT

CHILDHOOD was once held sacred, but nothing is sacred to the Nazis. "Catch the child and you will get the man and the woman" is an applied maxim of Nazi educational methods. Recalling the scenes of pre-war Europe, one remembers the sunny large-windowed classrooms of Denmark, the new modernist schools they were building in Holland, the echoing convent classrooms of Alsace-Lorraine. Today, the portrait of Hitler hangs in the place of the familiar, friendly pictures of presidents and kings. The children salute it as lessons begin, and the New Order toughrides the three R's.

In every conquered land, anti-Nazi teachers have been dismissed—or sent to prison—by the thousand for refusing to assist Hitler in his last unconquered realm: the world of the child. In their stead, pro-Party sharks have been appointed to twist and deform the young mind while there is time, and the Nazi drive to capture the children is being carried on as vigorously and thoroughly as any campaign the Third Reich has ever waged.

Unknown Napoleon

Now, in Holland, Dutch secondary school-children are not allowed to know anything about Napoleon. Questions on the history of the Netherlands between 1795 and 1813

the escape of the Orange family from Napoleon and their recall—are forbidden on any examination paper. The whole liberal history of the world between 1789 and 1848, in fact, is a prohibited subject. Nothing of course may even be whispered of Napoleon's Russian campaigns. With study of the principles of value and price, economics and social science for the higher grades, they have been relegated to the Nazi scholar's limbo of "useless knowledge".

In France, school history harps incessantly on the wickedness of the Versailles Treaty. While the infantile death rate in Paris rises by 49 per cent, two hours a week must be spent learning how races are graded downwards from Germans to apes. Into botany creeps a new knowledge of plant parasites to point the moral that isolation of Jewish and African blood can alone ensure racial purity and make Frenchmen more like Germans year by year.

Nazi Teaching

The hapless Jewish child is called as an example to the front of the class. "What do you see in this face?" asks the Nazi teacher. "A gigantic nose and inferior hair a cowardly and disloyal facial expression."

In Norway staunch Protestant Norway religious instruction is permitted with such variations as the changing of the Fifth Commandment, "Honor thy Father and thy Mother"

MIDGEY

MIDGEY is a cocker pup with eyes so soft and brown. So timid and so gentle he will yelp at any frown, But Midgey has a habit that's the gossip of the street.

There's not a garbage can on it which isn't on his beat.

You could see him in the morning waddling into every yard To nudge the tops from off the cans and search the garbage hard For scraps, and bones, and tidbits which had once been wrapped so neat.

When Midgey got through all of the stuff was scattered o'er the street.

The fare was good, the pickings such Midgey got so round and fat He'd only yelp and amble off when folks yelled "Get, you! Seat!" But Midgey now is getting thin, for luck and he have parted.

It all began some time ago when Salvage Days were started.

Now Midgey finds the contents of the garbage not so swell.

With General Sherman he'll agree, no doubt, that War is Hell.

"Oh, how things have gone to the dogs," his sad eyes seem to say, "Since things don't all go to the dogs, because of Salvage Day."

to "Honor thy Father and thy Mother and the Fuehrer."

"Who most reminds us of Jesus, through his love of humble people and his readiness for self-sacrifice?" the pupils are asked—and the correct answer is, of course, Hitler. At the midday break, starving in soup-kitchens, Europe's children bend their heads to the blasphemous grace, "For this food, Fuehrer, thanks I render... Protector of age and childhood tender..."

From Paris to Prague, the new education may vary in regional application but never in purpose. The schools of Czechoslovakia and Poland have been denationalized. The Pole is being deliberately stripped of his own language and made to speak German. The children of Alsace-Lorraine are allowed to sing only German songs and, under Nazi compulsion, have flung their French schoolcaps and flags away.

Every school wall must now carry the doctored maps of Nazidom. Every school child must learn a Nazi slogan a week: "I belong to Hitler", "If your mother tries to kiss you, turn your head away...."

Distorted History

History and geography books—always liable to the inspection of prying Nazi commissioners—have in some cases been collected and destroyed by the Gestapo and replaced by text-books rewritten from the Nazi viewpoint. Thus the child learns from Herbert Goebel, "England was the greatest impelling force towards the world war. Out of envy she destroyed her rival in the field of world trade, Germany."

No channel is too slender, no subject in the curriculum too remote to serve the broad stream of this poison. You would expect arithmetic at least to remain untainted but, as a Nazi educationist has expounded, "The triumph of the sword can only be consolidated by a people steeled ideologically". Hence a typical Party-approved arithmetic book sets as problem in addition and simple fractions:

If a bombing plane can be loaded with one explosive bomb of 35 kilograms, three bombs of 100 kilograms, 4 bombs of 150 kilograms and 200 incendiary bombs of one kilogram,

*A. What is the load capacity?
B. What is the percentage of each type of bomb?*

Venturing into higher mathematics, Otto Zoll's "Application of Algebra" raises problems of accommodation in bomb-proof cellars and protection against poison gas. A in the alphabet now stands for Archer and B is for bullet and so on to the matriculation examination in which science, chemistry, physics, natural history and commercial science have all been in the neat Nazi phrase, "systematically simplified".

Bribes Replace Exams

Nor is this all. The New Order has not shrunk from bribes to schoolboys. Passing of final examinations is assumed "without further inquiry" when lower-form pupils join the S.S. Special concessions relating to university entry encourage the boy who will join a youth air club and take glider lessons in Germany, and thus the way is made smooth for a senior boy to gain his doubtful honors without examinations of any kind other than those for admittance to the Party.

In this way, youth movements, glider clubs and schools of hate supervise the internal transformation of conquered children into Nazi henchmen; but the new educational decrees have not passed unopposed. Out of 10,800 school-teachers in Norway, 9,000 have resigned, preferring hunger and the risk of the concentration camps to the betrayal of their pupils. The Nazi professors installed in Leyden University found their lectures unattended; and in some schools in Belgium the attendance has been halved because parents seek any ex-

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SOMETHING NEW FOR BREAKFAST

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TEMPTING
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DELICIOUS:

when preparing as usual,
beat in with each 2 eggs,
a small teaspoonful of
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41-13



Elizabeth Arden Summer
Preparations make it possible
for you to enjoy summer activities
and get the most from
each minute spent in the open.



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Elizabeth Arden



Mexican decor has a spirited personality of unusual charm. For example, the bedroom shown here has painted furniture with colorful flower and figure motifs. The high-backed bed, covered with a hand-crocheted spread, has an old chest at its foot. Ornate mirror is framed in tin.

cuse of illness to prevent their children attending.

Mothers have joined the subtle war of the schools. Hundreds of thousands of women in Europe today patiently teach their children by night not to believe what they have learned by day. In every home education is supplemented by the lessons that

teachers cannot give; and there is news of secret schools run at the risk of patriot's lives.

I am reminded of Daudet's beautiful story of the Prussian invasion of 1870. In that moving tale, a child promises to keep the history of France in his heart. It is living and true again today.

THE first time I saw Tarzan was at a swimming meet in the local Y.M.C.A. I was covering the event for the sports reporter and arrived reluctantly and late, just as Tarzan, a wonderful whale of a youth, rose out of the centre of the tank, spouted a geyser, ducked several of his lady colleagues and disappeared under the surface after giving what must have been the original Tarzan yell.

It was just a rudimentary yell at the time, at least two whoops and a holler away from the terrifying yodel that now floats across the African jungle. He wasn't even Tarzan then—just Johnny Weissmuller, an obscure swimming prodigy. The whole Tarzan epic had still to unroll on the screen, as well as the off-screen com-



Daintiness is vital to romance, so never risk your daintiness by wearing undies a second day without a dip in Lux to freshen them.

Undies absorb perspiration, which quickly leads to undie odor. That's why undies should get their Lux dip right after you take them off at bedtime. Lux whisks away perspiration—leaves undies fresh and dainty. Keeps fabrics bright and new-looking longer, too! So start your Lux daily dipping tonight.

DIP them often in- LUX

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FILM PARADE

Tarzan the Indestructible

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

edy cycle of his relations with Lupe Velez. And so little nose did I have for greatness that I set him down as just one of those swimming smarties who enliven beaches and make life unbearable for non-swimmers.

Well it shows how wrong you can be. After a dozen years Tarzan is still a world figure unwearied and unwrinkled and earning probably a million dollars a year. I'm glad I was wrong now for there is a magnificent silliness about the Tarzan pictures which I should hate to miss. I like to sit safe and inactive and dry and watch the Tarzans stream and plunge. I don't even mind seeing them drop off a hundred foot cliff into a raging forest fire (as they do in their latest episode) because I know that whatever happens they are safely protected by their contract. I like, too, Cheeta the Chimp, the Mickey Rooney of the animal world, who does for the Tarzans in their tree-top home; where Mrs. Tarzan presides with the faultless poise of a career graduate of the Margery Wilson School of Charm. And then their polite contempt for

civilization always so much politer than the civilization they encounter, and the smoothness of their domestic life which is based on the assumption (and God knows they may be right) that married couples would get along much better if they would stop talking and just grunt and cuddle.

IN THEIR current episode, "Tarzan's New York Adventure", Mr. and Mrs. Tarzan come to New York in search of Boy, who has been kidnapped by a rascally circus-promoter (Charles Bickford). The competent Mrs. Tarzan soon locates Boy and indicates to Tarzan, mostly in sign language, that the Law will restore him to them. "Law good!" Tarzan grunts. As it turns out however the law is much too devious and slow-moving to suit Tarzan, so he jumps through the court-room window and makes his way to the water-front, chiefly by handholds on the cornices of sky-scrappers. Boy is restored after a dive from the Brooklyn Bridge (by Tarzan) a mass rescue (by elephants) and a general triumph of matter over

mind. So the myth of the Superman is effectively maintained. Law bad, Tarzan good.

I'm afraid the present example falls a little below the Tarzan standard. The impact of Tarzan on civilization is a comedy-idea, and though the producers, assisted by Cheeta, have worked hard at gagging up the New York sequences, it falls a little flat. Tarzan himself is far too magnificent physically, as well as far too immobile mentally to be effectively cast for comedy. He is really much better off in Africa where he has all Nature for his gymnasium and the scenery is as prodigious and uninhibited as Tarzan himself. Best keep the series to Africa and leave funny enough alone.

THE curious thing about "The Wife Takes a Flyer" is that a comedy so feeble could be at the same time so actively and relentlessly bad. It's about an R.A.F. flyer (Franchot Tone) who, lighting in Holland, takes refuge in a Dutch household and escapes detection from the Nazi occupant (Allyn Joslyn) by pretending to be a member of the family. (They get round the language complication by making everybody speak English.) The Nazis here are depicted as so witless as to be practically harmless, so that Franchot Tone is able to kick his enemies repeatedly in the pants without reprisals. This is the height of comedy—at any rate the height of the comedy in this picture. Joan Bennett is the heroine in an endlessly changing wardrobe,



Miss Winnifred Bane, a young and gifted pianist whose recent recital at the Heliconian Club, Toronto, in aid of the British Minesweepers' Auxiliary, won high praise from critics.

including negligees and a mink cape. Miss Bennett's changes in costume seemed to be about the only variation in the film. At any rate every time I woke up she had slipped into something new, but Franchot Tone was still busy kicking Nazi soldiers in the pants. Poor Franchot Tone! He should have stayed with Broadway.

Knowing Our Newest "Good Neighbor"

BY JOYCE CENYDD

Inca women of Peru demand hats exactly alike, a taste our milliners can scarcely understand. Some of the habits of South American people may be strange to us, but we had better get used to them if we want to do business down there. And in war-time export difficulties crop up.

Canada was able brilliantly to fulfil, before the export trade was finally strangulated with official red tape, wound about it by the Minister of Trade's own "Export Permit Branch," which exists to prohibit export. What opinion the Southern Hemisphere has formed of her "good neighbor," remains to be seen, after this War; but some random observations on the past year's trade seem worth recording.

A Millinery Stymie

Learn now, if you didn't know it before, that half-breed Inca women of Peru (population same as that of Australia) favor one type of hat from which no inducement of fashion or weather will make them waver; and (notes the Agent) "these are difficult customers to handle, and must get exactly what they want." The hat that does satisfy these tricksy customers was supplied originally in thousands of dozens at a cheap "dumped" rate by the Japanese hat industry. But Italy took the trade away from her ally, with an even smarter article; and when the market was left bare, last year, Argentina and Canada faced each other "in the running" for the supply. Neither country could undercut the Japs or Italians in the matter of price, but as the annual consumption of these hats is fifty thousand dozen or so, the business was worth going after.

In appearance the hats are not unfashionable rather sporty ladies' "bowlers," in pastel felt, with padding-bowl crown, a narrow brim, matching ribbon, a dangling tassel, air-holes, a brilliant satin lining and snappy "finish." There was one peculiarity about these hats—except as to color, every one must be alike, and identically "as sample." Not the slightest deviation in style (or lack of it) would be tolerated by these ladies; accustomed to wear one style of hat, they stubbornly prefer it, and there seems little doubt that its prototype (perish the thought!) Inca women insisted upon "in their day," when Inca civilization flourished, at Lake Titicaca (12,000 feet), four hundred years before Columbus set foot on North America!

To a South American commission agent, a trek from Quito to Cuenca (15,000 feet) taking three days and fraught with adventures such as the sudden disappearance of the track, landslides, snowstorms, and the resort to horseback (all other means of locomotion having failed) means about as much as a trip from Toronto to North Bay for a Canadian commercial traveller. In a recorded instance, the three-day trip, led by native Indian guides, and complete with blizzard, landslide and "night on the bare mountainside," produced fruitful results: for the native Ecuadorians were quickly interested in the purchase of first-class Canadian woolens (smart pull-overs and sweaters, and natty gents' suitings), and a local monastery ordered Canadian cloth for habits. Alas, they wanted far more than Canada could supply! But a couple of representative orders found their way to Cuenca (probably by donkeyback), and after the War, who knows that Canada will not get the chance to re-stock this market? While there are still intrepid agents—both here and there—the business is anybody's.

Backing and Filling

Not long ago one of these "intrepid agents," whose home territory was Bolivia, became sufficiently interested in Canadian trade prospects to jump on an aeroplane, and step off it, some days later, at Malton Airport (not the same plane, but the original intention)—setting foot for the first time in his life on North American soil. He looked around Toronto on a bleak March day, hoping to find in Canadian industry what Europe, Japan and the United States could no longer supply to South America. He shivered. His own skin (once presumably pale Anglo-Saxon) was burnt mahogany color, telling as eloquently as he did of the sparkling, crackling intensity of the heat a thousand miles South of the Equator and fifteen thousand feet up in the Andes! There seemed a possibility that he might find Toronto in mid-March drab; but he said it was "what he expected" and it reminded him a little of late-Victorian England in his

boyhood (he was a Manchester man). He should have come to Canada in the Spring, and before a world war took the wind out of our sails.

And, oh yes, that cheque for five thousand bucks—it really came! \$5,800—out of the blue ("the blue," a little town in the Venezuelan cordillera). Unfortunately, by one of those crazy coincidences that often make business men decide to go on a fishing-trip, almost the same day the Export Permit Branch prohibited the export of "rubber semi-manufactures and manufactures"—so the cheque had to be returned. The would-be Canadian trader with this new "good neighbor" country must bear in mind his etiquette; for in, for instance, Antioquia (which is not Syria, but the lovely Colombian Andes), the traditional reputation and susceptibilities of the Antiochians are such that any mention of a down-payment with its implication that business cannot be conducted on a "good faith" policy, is not only likely to spoil the transaction, but affront the customer into the bargain. Fellow-feeling running strong in this community, one offence might "black ticket" the foreign dealer, and lose him contact, goodwill, business. Some hint of this attitude may be detected in the closing salutation to business letters (in native Spanish)—"Sir, your affectionate, attentive and sure servant and friend . . ."

The long and the short of it is that this business is full of ups and downs (geographically, and metaphorically), full of pitfalls and fabulous opportunities, hopes and despair. What a tale could be unfolded, if business-men talked, of "black-listed" sinners, three-toasted car-goes, letters that took three months, war risk insurance rates that jump from 2% to 6% inside a week, export permits granted by one department, revoked by another, thousand-dollar consignments of pearl buttons shipwrecked in the Gulf of Mexico and "cast away" on some remote island (would their own under-sea kin recognize them, I wonder?), and quaint requests for arch supporters, metal emblems (for men's adornment), toilet seats, hardware and shoe-tacks by the million—the adventure and romance of international trade; the big wants and the little, that help to spell civilization for this Hemisphere's two-hundred-and-fifty millions. Our "good neighbor" in wartime should become our acquaintance and then, as knowledge grows, our friend in peace. Trade routes have ever led the way across earth's surfaces to great international amities.

THE DRESSING TABLE

The Un-Rationed Element

BY ISABEL MORGAN

PRAISE be, there still is one element that's ration-proof—sunshine! All the rubber and gas shortages needn't prevent us from getting our much needed share of sun or the relaxation it promises. Nor need we drive miles for a sunning, or wait for vacation to get a good sunbath. We'll learn how to snatch some sun on the run.

You can get as good a sunning close

to home as at some distant seaside or lake resort. The sun shines just as brilliantly on your roof, backyard, front lawn or nearby river bank and sand patch, as it does on some much-



Whatever the weather outside, British Civil Defence workers receive their quota of healthgiving sunlight, even if it is artificial. Two workers bask under the "Mixray", creation of two Czechoslovak inventors.

to home as at some distant seaside or lake resort. The sun shines just as brilliantly on your roof, backyard, front lawn or nearby river bank and sand patch, as it does on some much-

substitute for a body of water large enough to jump into. However, sternly dutiful reflections that half a loaf, etc., should impart a faint glow to the morale while the sun with warm impartiality bakes us to a turn.

This year, too, there's no question about tanning. You'll want to look vital as well as feel vital. A healthy sunbrowned look is a satisfactory beauty standard at any time. But take the same good care of your skin before you go out to sun near home, as you would were you to drive miles to some far-off beach for your sun-bath. Just because the times call for heroism, don't turn spartan about the wrong things. It's foolish, not heroic, to let your skin burn to a red crisp, or become leathery and sun-dried through lack of proper care and preparations.

It's good to know that we can still count on Dorothy Gray Sunburn Cream to do its usual topnotch, sooth-ing protective work while we relax and make the most of every minute's sunning. For the sake of those "not in the know" we'll review its virtues again. It's been famous for years as a first-class, sun-filtering agent. Greaseless and non-sticky, it filters the sun's burning rays. At the same time it permits tanning. Even more important, according to the makers,

is the fact that it permits the beneficial ultra-violet rays to produce the important Vitamin D in the system. Depending on how frequently and lavishly you ply your skin with the cream you can regulate your tan with the Cream to the shading you desire—from a sunny golden glow to a coppery bronze.

Air Conditioning

The woman who stays on a roof all night to keep watch for enemy planes is to be warmly and smartly clad, if a recent advance New York showing of Fall clothes is any indication. The show included clothes for air raid wardens who will be patrolling during cold days and nights this Fall and Winter; suggested action-free dresses for Aircraft Warning Service Volunteers; separate jackets, skirts, sweaters, slacks and vests for additional warmth for a "rationed heat" winter.

The three costumes suggested for the Aircraft Warning Volunteers who require clothes with plenty of freedom were . . . a black two piece jersey suit with white bengaline collar; a bright red two piece sweater dress in wool jersey; and a one piece classic dress in airforce blue tricot cord knit with matching jacket both with red pocket and yoke details.

For the air raid warden there was a bulky off-white nubby classic pull-over, black and white checked slacks, black wrap-around knitted fleece coat and a black knitted hood.

Separates for extra warmth featured many jackets, vests and waistcoats, slacks and jackets. One novel piece in this group was a separate dirndl skirt with drawstring waistband so fullness can be adjusted to front or back or all around to suit any figure.



Red, white and blue—with emphasis on white in this two-piece sharkskin swim suit. Sides of molded bra and fitted trunks are striped in blue, and there's an insignia in red appliqued on the belted trunks at side.

For "dinner at home," there were hand crocheted shawls over dressmaker blouses, shown with long and short evening skirts; an elegant red pyjama outfit trimmed with elaborate white angora embroidery; a charming gray jersey shirt trimmed with petticoat embroidery worn with gray flannel slacks and flower print cummerbund; and an exquisite bulky hand knitted tailored jacket in light

blue wool with black faille dinner slacks.

New York has gone on a quilting bender to such an extent that one would think the day of the old-fashioned quilting bee had staged a return. An example was to be seen in a red quilted jersey jacket dress, the jacket lined with cotton print and worn over a separate blouse made of the same material as the lining.

SOOTHE IRRITATED EYES

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Sport Togs made of Viyella FLANNEL

Make your own Viyella Sports Togs or ask for sportswear made of Viyella—the lightweight English Flannel.

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Designed for a dual role is this hairdress. The smooth, sleek pompadour effect of the upswept front and loose back roll can be varied into a casual effect by combing the front roll into a curl cluster.

Hearts skip a beat if your smile is right



Avoid "Pink Tooth Brush"—help keep gums firmer, your teeth more sparkling with

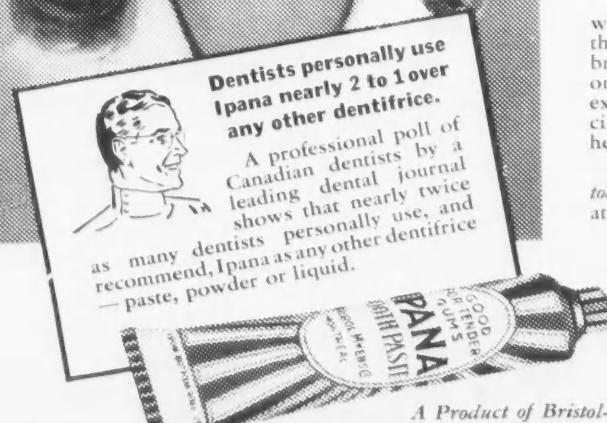
IPANA AND MASSAGE

NOTHING lends so much enchantment to beauty as a lovely smile. But never forget—a smile to be really attractive, depends largely on firm, healthy gums.

If you see "pink" on your tooth brush—see your dentist immediately. You may not be in for serious trouble—but let your dentist decide. Probably he'll tell you your gums are weak and tender because today's soft, creamy foods have robbed them of work and exercise. And, like thousands of modern dentists, he may suggest "the helpful stimulation of Ipana Tooth Paste and massage."

Ipana not only cleans teeth thoroughly but, with massage, it is especially designed to aid the gums to healthy firmness. Each time you brush your teeth, massage a little extra Ipana onto your gums. That invigorating "tang"—exclusive with Ipana and massage—means circulation is quickening in the gum tissues—helping gums to healthier firmness.

Get an economical tube of Ipana Tooth Paste today and help to keep your smile charming, attractive, winning.



Ipana
TOOTH PASTE

A Product of Bristol-Myers—Made in Canada

THE women had the oddest names—Delphine, Lumay, Reena. The men were much more normal with Georges, Alberts and Henrys appearing with stolid regularity. Could there be something about this street which attracted oddly named women, and ordinarily named men, or is it just that mothers are flightier about what they call their daughters? It sounded as if the mothers of Blank Street had had a reading club which favored the romantic pulps, and they had lifted these improbable names from the badly printed page. Anyway, however queer the name, it must be copied. The Lareens and the Johns, the Kathrynys and the Bills, all want their sugar ration, and must have their names legibly copied. "Print if you can print fast."

directed our supervisor, starting a day of controlling a number of volunteers of every age and no doubt of every I.Q.

"What do I do if I spoil one?"
"Why are some of the sugar tickets lettered and some numbered?"

"What do you do if part of the address doesn't hit the window in the envelope?"

"Can I give a ration book to some-

CONCERNING FOOD

"Our Daily Rations"

BY JANET MARCH

one called Robertson with no age marked, so she can't be a child, yet someone called H. E. Smith has signed her card?"

It's wonderful how many questions can be asked when you fill a schoolroom with volunteers. The supervisor looked hot but she remained calm, and the hours passed and the stacks of finished ration cards grew. The system was working.

The very fat lady behind me who could only fit some of herself behind the desk announced that she had only meant to come for one morning but she'd be back. She liked doing this. "Something definite at last. Maybe the Government will use us women more and save a bit of money. We've waited a long time to be given a chance to help."

Once the first flood of questions was over the classroom was fairly quiet. Every desk was filled. Girl Guides moved up and down giving out more envelopes, filling ink wells. No grade trying their final examinations in this room had ever made a more concerted effort to do well. This was an experiment in responsible volunteer service on a huge scale, and it was going to be successful; these women wouldn't let it be anything else. What they were asked to do was simple, for the designer of the system had done a good job in not requiring a too complicated piece of recording. Still you could make mistakes unless you were careful, but not many mistakes were made. When you look at your ration card just remember that you got it on time at the minimum cost to the Government because a great number of public spirited women turned out to work, leaving their housework and their shopping, often at great personal inconvenience, because they had been asked to help.

Now that sugar is actually rationed we must all try even harder to use as little as possible. Even to get us our rationed amount sailors run great risks. Every pound that we don't use means that much aid to them. Some people have rather strange ideas of rationing. "Well, I might as well use it now it's rationed," I heard a woman say. "After all it's there for me, and it doesn't help anyone if I don't have it." She seemed to visualize her personal sugar as sitting unclaimed on the grocer's shelves.

There's no doubt that in summer sweet things seem to be more needed, probably because we are all more energetic, so we must try to satisfy the sweet tooth, using as little sugar as is possible. Here is a recipe for strawberry shortcake, which can be used with raspberries too. It uses some sugar and some maple sugar.

Strawberry Shortcake

4 tablespoons of butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of fruit sugar
 4 tablespoons of maple sugar
 1 egg
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of milk
 1 cup of flour
 2 teaspoons of baking powder
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
 1 cup of whipping cream
 Strawberries

Cream the butter and both kinds of sugar. Then add the well beaten egg. Sift the flour with the baking powder and salt. Add alternately with the milk to the egg and butter and sugar mixture, and cook in a deepish cake tin. When it is done let it cool. Then slit the cake in half lengthwise and put on a layer of strawberries and whipped cream. Cover the top of the cake with strawberries and cream. Decorate with more strawberries and serve.

If you have children who need full cookie tins for the in-between snack try these oatcakes.

Maple Oatcakes

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup of grated maple sugar
 1 cup of rolled oats

1 teaspoon of baking powder
 1 cup of flour
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of butter
 Dash of nutmeg

Mix the dry ingredients, and then add the butter which should be soft enough to work easily. Knead well and then roll very thin. Cut in squares and bake in a slow oven. If your cookie tin isn't completely air tight and the oatcakes lose their crispness warm them in the oven.

Corn Syrup Cake

2 cups of cake flour
 1 tablespoon of baking powder
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter
 1 cup of corn syrup



Princess Elizabeth, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, recently inspected a battalion of Grenadier Guards in the South-Eastern Command. The King and Queen were present. She wears the regimental badge on her visor hat, which is made of the same fabric as her simply tailored coat.

"WE WANT ANOTHER SLICE OF BREAD"



- OF COURSE THEY DO - IT'S MADE WITH FLEISCHMANN'S FRESH YEAST

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**MAN!
HERE'S MY
DISH!**

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Every man on Canada's "Production Front" needs the kind of nourishment and energy found in whole wheat. In Nabisco Shredded Wheat you get 100% whole wheat, ready cooked, ready to eat, retaining the wheat germ, bran and minerals that nature puts into unmilled whole wheat. For your breakfast treat include two of these tasty, golden-brown biscuits, with milk and fruit.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Cowboy Country of the Cypress Hills

BY MARY WEEKES

A FLAVOR of the Old West lingers around the Cypress Hills, which are in the south-east corner of Saskatchewan. It is the only place in the province where ranching is carried out on any scale. Here cattle and sheep are raised. All the ranchers have progressive irrigation systems and grow their own feed. But the ranch of today is more of a farm. The day of the open range is about gone.

In the early days the south country was a good ranch country. Money was made quickly and as quickly lost. The range stock brought in from the Montana herds was hardy and could rustle a living in the severest weather. But the young stock (dogies) which the ranchers had shipped later from Ontario was too tender to face the blizzards on the open ranges. In one winter, the Turkey Track outfit near Wood Mountain lost 12,000 head of cattle. And on another ranch, according to the *North-West Farmer* of June 1888, some 32,000 head of cattle were starved or frozen to death. Even so, there were still a lot of cattle in the country. A story is told about Edward Fearon, afterwards a member of the Saskatchewan Legislature, who, at the time of the Yukon boom, drove a herd of beef cattle from the Maple Creek country over the White Horse Pass to Dawson city and sold his beef for a dollar a pound.

Horses, too, were bred on the Saskatchewan prairies; there was no better quality bred anywhere. They were hard and had remarkable endurance. There is a story told about a team of prairie-bred horses which, left standing after a trip of 70 miles, ran away.

Fall round-ups in modified form still take place in the country south of the ranch town of Maple Creek, but they are not as gusty as formerly. Cowboys ride up from Montana to pick up strays that have flowed

over the border and there is hard riding and roping and singing of cattle chanties.

Happily, the cowboy with his ten-gallon hat and shining spurs is still a part of the Canadian West. He is not the kind seen in movies—shooting up the town or staking his pay check on cards. His job is a responsible one—patrolling the ranges, roping and branding cattle and conducting round-ups.

The outfit of the Canadian (and American) cowboy is designed for utility, not ornament, decorative as it is. His broad-brimmed sombrero keeps off the scorching prairie sun and protects him from rain. The high heels of his boots keep his feet from slipping through the stirrups when his horse bucks, and save him, when thrown, from being caught in the stirrups and dragged to death. His neckerchief which he wears with the knot behind and the wide part in front is to protect his lungs from the tremendous dust thrown up by a herd of galloping steers. If his hands are occupied with a rope, his handkerchief is ready to be hauled up over his mouth and nose.

A whirling lasso run over a roper's hand or arm when he is trying to catch a stray would cut it to the bone, so for protection he wears heavy leather gloves and cuffs. They are a necessity. So is the bull-whip, one end of which is loaded. There are always mean cattle in a herd ready, on the slightest provocation, to start a stampede. When a cowboy, always on the alert, spots a bad steer, he rides up and gives it a crack with the butt end of his whip. The lash he uses for clipping tardy animals on the nose to hurry them along with the herd.

His saddle is the pride of every cowboy. He practically lives in it. He will pay a fancy price for a good

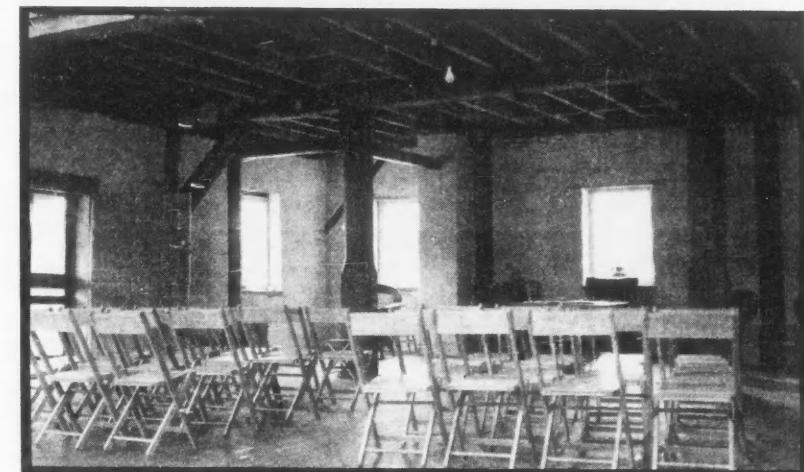
one, which must have a well-built seat, and the horn strong enough for a horse, holding or hauling a steer, to pull his weight on the rope tied to it. The trimmings are an excusable vanity. The cow-puncher's equipment must be the best possible. A "right" cowboy will pay up to a hundred dollars for a fancy bridle, and quite a good sum for silver-plated spurs.

It was in the early 'nineties that the so-called American invasion of the ranching country took place. Then all the homestead land in the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and the Dakotas had been taken up. So thousands of American farmers poured across the border into Canada, bringing stock and farming implements. It has been reliably stated that each American immigrant was worth at least a thousand dollars to the new Canadian West and that, not excepting Canadians themselves, the Americans were the best settlers in the country.

Field exploration parties from Canadian and United States Universities come every year to the area south of Maple Creek to dig for dinosaurs and other relics of antiquity. It was in the big sand hills northeast of the Cypress Hills that once some 30,000 Cree and Salteau people—encamped for the arrival of the buffalo—lost sixty of their braves. These young men, restless at the delay of the herds, decided to go to the hills to pick chewing-gum off the jack pines. The hills were neutral Blackfoot territory and much dreaded by other tribes. To walk into danger was a sign of bravery. So the young hunters went on foot. They got the gum, but on their way down from the hills, the Blackfeet fell upon, and massacred, the party. In reprisal, the Crees later trapped and killed 600 Blackfeet in a ravine in the Red Ochre Hills near Gull Lake. An account of this terrible massacre



Port Hope's Old Mill and Canada's first Labor College. Story, page 11.



was published in the *Edinburgh Scotsman* in the summer of 1866.

This ranching country is the highest land in Saskatchewan. In the magnificent forest reserve in the Cypress Hills, twenty miles south of the town of Maple Creek on Highway No. 1 and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Government has created a Provincial

Park. Government engineers have constructed dams on Belanger and Lone Pine Creeks to create the lovely lakes of Loch Leven and Loch Lomond—so named because of their Scottish Highlands aspect—sparkling lakes, limpid streams, hills. Here, after an easy climb of 1,500 feet, the motorist reaches the divide to look down upon a great panorama.

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EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET

THE LONDON LETTER

England is Not Dying Out Yet

BY P. O'D.

FARNEST people are still worrying about population—"fall thereof", as the official records tabulate such things. By way of reassuring them, or of preventing everyone else from getting frightened—and rushing home and having as many children as they possibly can perhaps the Government has just issued a White Paper on the subject, the very first ever to be devoted to it. It is full of令人信服的 statistics—except to such emboldened persons as consider that the country is far too full of people already.

The first important point is that the population is not falling. If anything, it seems likely to increase slightly from the present 46,000,000—another couple of million or so by 1965. It may even go on increasing up to 1971, but after that, according to the official savants, it is likely to slip back a little to about the present level and go on from there almost indefinitely. At any rate, the White Paper professes to see no reason why the present level should not be maintained.

All this is a salutary smack in the eye to the alleged population-experts, who have been trying to frighten us with visions of an England inhabited by a few million grandfathers and grandmothers and their elderly children, with babies almost as rare as pandas or okapis. But perhaps the population-experts have only frightened one another.

Most people have a pretty shrewd idea that the making of babies is never likely to become a lost art, and that when it becomes a little less

unprofitable to have more of them, they will be forthcoming all right. All that is necessary is for the State to see to it that the man and woman with a biggish family are not thereby put under a severe economic handicap, as they are at present. But just how that is to be done—well, that is another problem. The White Paper sidesteps it, so why shouldn't I?

Too Many Horses?

One of the very sad results of the shortage of animal food in the country caused by the war has been the necessity of putting away so many old companions, especially dogs and horses. For very few dogs can it be maintained that they are serving a useful national purpose other than the great purpose of keeping their owners amused and cheerful and from thinking too much about themselves.

The same applies to many horses even more strongly, for horses eat a lot more than dogs, and eat a sort of food that is needed for other livestock. Hardly anyone has time or a chance to ride nowadays, and so all those saddle-horses that are getting fat and lazy in the fields are really a drag on the national food-plans—not very serious now perhaps, but much more so in the winter when they have to get hay.

Already a great many of them have been put down—with what wrenchings of the heart one can easily imagine—and now the Minister

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 11, 1942

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Are Industrial Stock Prices Headed Upward?

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Edward L. Cousins

FOR more than a quarter of a century Edward L. Cousins has ably represented the people of Toronto as manager of their extensive harbor facilities which make of this city one of the most important ports on inland waters. Now they must get along without him, for how long nobody can tell, while he bends his unusual technical and organizing abilities to the much greater—and in wartime undoubtedly more important—task of administering the affairs of the Port of Halifax.

One gathers that Mr. Cousins didn't go after his new job so much as it came after him and the why of it is plainly to be seen in the man's long record of success in dealing with such large issues as the development of harbor facilities, steam railway operation and the conduct of big city street car systems.

How large an undertaking is wrapped up in his appointment as the wartime administrator of the Port of Halifax may be discerned in the words of the Honorable C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, who in defining Mr. Cousins' duties said: "It will be his responsibility to direct the institution of any measures he deems necessary to assure the security of port facilities and of ships in or about the port, to assure the proper movement of traffic through the port and to co-ordinate shipbuilding, ship repair and salvage operations in or about the port with other port activities."

The background of a man who is considered big enough to take on an



S. Boyd Millen

THINK for a moment of the work involved in providing everyone of Canada's twelve million men, women and children with an individual ration card. That's the job that S. Boyd Millen, supervisor of rations, has had on his hands the past few weeks. It was a big order and Mr. Millen tackled it with the clear head and great capacity for hard work which have been his salient assets in the business world and, since last March, in the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Until a few weeks ago what he was doing in Ottawa was known only to a few. Now, as assistant to Donald Gordon, he heads the ration division of the Board with an organization flung out in key centres across the Dominion. In May Mr. Millen started to gather his staff. By the end of June he headed not only a minimum of paid workers, but tens of thousands of volunteers who pitched in to make the sugar rationing registration possible.

Boyd Millen is 38, of slight stature, aggressive and an independent thinker. He was born in Montreal where he attended Westmount schools and McGill University for the Arts and Law courses. He played rugby for McGill from 1924-25-26 and coached the team in 1928. He was also president of the Students' Council.

After practising law for a time in Montreal, in 1934 he joined the firm of John S. Millen and Sons, established by his grandfather in 1869. For many years the company was a distributor of wholesale hardware,

order of that size should make interesting reading. Here is some of it:

Edward Lancelot Cousins was born in Toronto and he is 59 years old. He attended St. Andrew's College and then went on to Toronto University from which he graduated, with honors, as a civil engineer. Among his first experiences in his chosen profession was that of railway construction—from 1907 to 1910 he was engineer in charge of 1,200 miles of the Grand Trunk main line in its Middle and Southern divisions. Leaving railroading in the latter year, he became Toronto's assistant city engineer, which post he held until he was named chief engineer of the Toronto Harbor Commission in 1912.

Much of the credit for bringing Toronto's waterfront to its present high level of development is accorded E. L. Cousins by those familiar with its history. A quarter of a century ago most of its control was in the hands of private interests. There was lacking a uniform plan for its development and this Mr. Cousins supplied, together with the hard work required to put it into effect. It was he who brought the different interests together and secured their agreement to a \$25 million dollar improvement program, plans for which he prepared.

In 1916 he became manager, as well as chief engineer of the Toronto Harbor Commission. He held this appointment until 1922 when he resigned to practise as a consulting engineer. As such he had as clients the Dominion Government, the Toronto Harbor Commission, the Port of New York Authority and several large industries. Apparently his previous post had greater need for his services for in 1936 he gave up private practise and once again became general manager of the Toronto Harbor Commission.

S. Boyd Millen

railroad supplies, bicycles, etc., with depots throughout Canada. During the last war, they concentrated their organization in the Province of Quebec and were the first company in Canada to go into the automotive equipment and parts business. The firm is supplying aviation spares for the Government's repair and overhaul program and operates ten warehouses, chiefly in Quebec.

Mr. Millen started as a branch manager in Quebec city, then went to Montreal as sales manager and in 1938 became managing director. Last March a phone call from Donald Gordon took him to Ottawa. He was handed the job of preparing a system of coupon rationing for Canada. With no knowledge of how coupon

rationing had been organized in other countries he set to work and laid down an initial memorandum for the Chairman.

From the time he arrived in Ottawa he has had a chance to exercise his organizing ability. Like all of those surrounding the Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, he has been putting in a tremendous amount of work, preparing for Canada's first coupon ration scheme. How successful he has been is being tested since July 1st when coupon rationing of sugar became effective.



SINCE the end of April Canadian and United States stock markets have experienced the most protracted recovery since July of last year. In New York there have been advances in approximately two-thirds of the trading sessions during the past two months, with a net improvement of 10.42 points, or 11.2 per cent. A similar though less pronounced trend has been under way in the industrial and mining sections of the Toronto Stock Exchange. It is the opinion of a number of prominent market commentators that this improvement probably marks the beginning of an upward swing, after one of the longest declines in stock market history.

It may be helpful to analyze the situation as it exists today and try to determine whether a further rise in the market is justified. The first step should logically be to see where stock prices stand in relation to the all-important factor of corporation earnings. In the last analysis, corporation earnings (present and potential), and resulting dividend yields, constitute the only true measure of common stock values.

The graph on page 23 shows the trends of Canadian corporation earnings and common stock prices since 1934. The line for stock prices is from the official Industrial Index of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Earnings are those of companies includ-

The improvement in Canadian and United States stock prices during the past two months has raised the question in investors' minds as to whether further recovery is justified.

In this article the author, who is the President of a Canadian investment counsel firm, discusses the present wide discrepancy between corporation earnings and common stock prices and the disparity in yields obtainable from stocks and from high-grade bonds. Analysing the recent earnings records and potentialities of representative Canadian industries, he shows why the present maladjustment should eventually be corrected by a rise in prices.

Next week Mr. Gatch will discuss the future trend of earnings, inflation and other market influences.

ed in the same index, converted to the same scale, with 1935 taken as 100.

After conforming fairly closely from 1934 to 1937, stock prices commenced to break away from earnings in the latter year, and the gap has been growing wider ever since. It will be noted that earnings are now more than three times what they were in 1934, while prices are 15% lower.

For a more complete picture of the historic relationship between earnings and stock prices, we must resort to United States records, which show the trends since the Civil War.

During this long period we find that there has been a reasonably close correlation. Variations have devel-

oped in booms and depressions, such, for example, as the wide discrepancies in 1929 and 1932. But invariably the gaps have been corrected by a return of prices to the basic level of earnings.

Whether the corrections are effected by a change in the trend of the price line or a change in earnings obviously depends on basic economic factors. Ordinarily, in the past, the price curve is the one which has been chiefly responsible for the discrepancies, due to excesses of enthusiasm in bull markets and to extreme pessimism in times of depression.

A study which we have recently completed shows that the ratio of net earnings to prices is today 3.9 times what it was in January, 1934, when

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Do We Lack Organization?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THE public has been crying out against the unjustifiably optimistic news reports issued from the beginning of Rommel's offensive up to, at least, the fall of Tobruk—and with reason. The newspapers carried dispatches from Cairo correspondents saying that the Germans were "reeling back" and that the enemy's drive "appeared stalled" when Rommel actually was romping ahead. How much of the blame should go to the correspondents and how much to the official dispensers of information in Cairo is not yet clear, but apparently it mainly belongs to the latter. Anyway the public is now demanding more truth in its news, even though it hurts, and that is all to the good. Wishful thinking by the public cannot affect the course of battles in progress but it can affect the outcome of future battles largely depends. False optimism could lead to a let-down in personal effort and an unwillingness to accept restrictions, perhaps even to the loss of the war before the public wakes up to the fact that it is being lost.

It seems to this column that the public's desire for realism could profitably be extended far beyond the field of war news. The democracies have enormously enlarged their war production and the size of their fighting forces but so far (apart from Russia) have not been able to make this increased power count for much. What is lacking? Is it organization—the field in which the Germans and Japs are so proficient?

Need Two-Front Overhauling

No doubt it's true that the present critical condition of the war calls for a "supreme effort" by the peoples of the democracies, but it may not be true that this means primarily the further increase of production, the payment of larger taxes, working longer hours, doing without this and that, and the suspension of individual and group rights for the good of the war effort (needful though these are) so much as it does a thorough overhauling of our war effort on both the fighting front and the home front and the development of a more realistic conception of our task on both. Germany is a war-making unit, to a degree which none of the democracies (again excepting Russia) has been able to approach so far.

Take our army—the army which we see training around us here in Canada. We take pride in the extent to which we have made over our army training and equipment since the last war and overlook the fact that nothing but the highest possible degree of fighting efficiency is good enough. We have partially streamlined our old-model army instead of building an entirely new army from the ground up, with a new concept of the way to make war, as Germany has. We have failed to produce any new-warfare leaders.

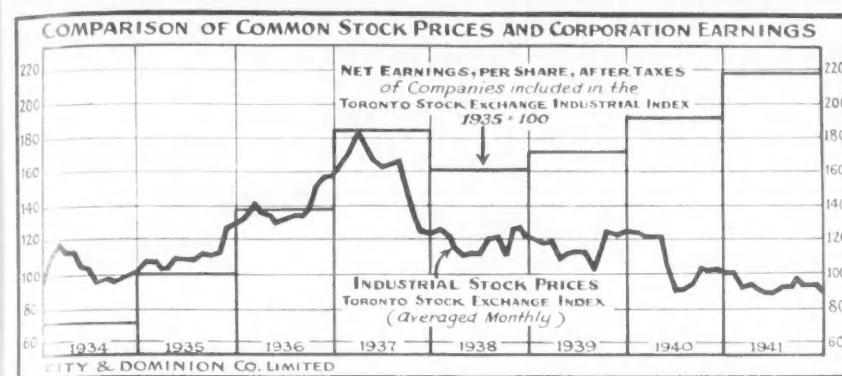
Although we have had many painful lessons from our adversaries, we still haven't learned how to use our various fighting arms as a team rather than singly. Though much pointless drill has been washed out, our army still spends much of its time doing things that are showy rather than useful. Promotions, especially in the higher ranks, are still made largely on seniority instead of solely on merit.

It's Easy to Blame Generals

It is easy to blame generals when things go wrong in the field; they can't talk back. But the fault may more properly be that of the governments and peoples behind them, for failing to provide them with an adequate fighting machine. In the last war there was a period in which the Canadian Corps in the field was woefully under-manned; voluntary enlistments had dried up and because of the lateness of conscription the drafted men had not yet reached the fighting units. A splendidly-trained division had to be broken up and used to reinforce the others. If, in that period, the Canadian Corps had deemed itself unable to undertake some task assigned it, or if, undertaking it, it had failed, where would the blame have gone? Would the Government have blamed the general in command, or would it have blamed itself for failing to institute conscription earlier? In passing, it may be noted that lives were lost unnecessarily and the war was probably protracted by the Government's tardiness in taking that step.

Last week Columnist Dorothy Thompson wrote of the lack of war "single-mindedness" in the democracies, particularly the U.S., and referred to the custom of making sporadic "drives" for this and that, instead of maintaining a systematic, continual and integrated effort. She pointed out that no factory manager would dream of attempting to produce by appeals; he depends on organization. If we want scrap iron and rubber, let us organize and go and get it and stop depending on appeals, said sensible Dorothy. There's plenty of scrap iron on farms, but no means of bringing it in has been provided. Dorothy made another suggestion which applies as well to Canada when she advocated that the summer vacations of all boys over 16 and under selective service age be drafted for work on farms. Why not, indeed? And why stop at schoolboys? Why not similarly draft the summer vacations of all of us? This column would be glad to be drafted. (Vacation presently planned for August).

The Government has been too squeamish about restricting our liberties for the good of the war effort. The Germans and the Japs are putting forth their full power to win. If we are going to defeat them it is high time we did likewise.



the Toronto Stock Exchange Industrial Index was started. Price-times-earnings ratios of the stocks included in the index have been as follows:

TABLE I

	Price-times-earnings ratios
Dec. 31 1934	27.4
1935	26.3
1936	16.2
1937	9.9
1938	13.7
1939	12.9
1940	9.7
1941	7.6
June 30—1942	7.0

Stocks vs. Bonds

Another comparison which indicates the extent of the decline in common stock prices is the extreme disparity in yields from stocks and from high-grade bonds. Yields of seven and eight per cent or more are obtainable today on many individual stocks

approximately two and a half times the return available from Government bonds. This is much too wide a discrepancy.

A comparison of the percentage yields from Dominion Government medium-term bonds and from dividend-paying stocks included in the Toronto Stock Exchange Industrial Index, since 1934, is shown in TABLE II.

TABLE II

	December 31st	June 30th
Common stock yields (1)	2.61	3.78
Common medium-term bond yields (2)	3.49	2.64
Spread (1) (2)	.88	1.14
Ratio—stocks to bonds, percent	75	144

Notes: (1) Common stock yields calculated on basis of dividends paid in stated years.
(2) Bond yields are yearly averages, from tables by A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd.
(3) Average yield for May, 1942.

Similar studies made recently in the United States reveal even more startling discrepancies between bond and stock yields in that country. For example, the fifty stocks included in the index of *Barron's Weekly* currently show an average yield of 8.98 per cent, on the basis of 1941 dividends, as compared with a bond yield of roughly 2.73 per cent.

As for the long-term picture, United States records reveal that there has not been a time since the commencement of the present century when corporate earning power has been capitalized on such a low basis as it is today, or when common stocks of recognized investment calibre have yielded such a high return in comparison with high-grade bonds.

As to the causes of these maladjustments, opinions will obviously differ. It is my own belief that present abnormally low stock prices are a result largely of psychological factors. In conversation with many investors, I have found that confusion is the prevailing keynote—a confusion based primarily on fear as to the survival of private capital and the profit system, and aggravated at the

moment by uncertainty regarding taxes.

In the United States these disturbing developments started with the New Deal and the social reform program and were accentuated by a difficult labor situation. The sit-down strikes of 1937 will be remembered in this connection. On top of these bearish developments came the war and the long series of military reverses, with fears even of possible defeat and the wiping out of existing property rights. Finally came price controls, regimentation of business and sharply increasing taxes. The rapidity and drastic nature of these developments have made it very difficult for investors to maintain an objective and detached state of mind.

Because of the influence of United States stock price movements on Canadian market trends, a continuous study of conditions in that country is essential, and I have just returned from New York and Boston, where I discussed the situation with representative business analysts—bankers, industrialists, and financial writers. Right now the question uppermost in their minds concerns 1942 taxes and their effect on corporation profits. It must be remembered that the U.S. at the present time is undergoing a transition to full wartime econ-

omy, whereas Canada has already completed many of the most severe adjustments. In fact, Canada's experience during the past year provides a valuable basis for comparison.

What Actually Happened

It is true that the new budget figures, just brought down at Ottawa, will alter the Canadian picture, but it is last year's tax structure which provides the guide to U.S. profits in the current year, for the reason that presently projected tax rates in the latter country are very close to the Canadian rates in force in the 1941-42 fiscal year. When these rates were first announced, many financial writers and business men thought that the toll on industry would be so great as to eliminate any profits for shareholders. What actually happened?

Averaging the results of some seventy-five listed Canadian companies included in a recent study, we find that 1941 taxes amounted to more than five times those paid in 1938. Notwithstanding this tremendous increase, net profits after taxes showed improvement in a great majority of

cases. Few would have dreamed that such a record would be possible. The explanation lies in the great expansion in the volume of business transacted and in increased efficiency of operation.

One of the most reassuring things brought out by this study is the magnificent way in which corporation management has met the many serious problems connected with adjustments to a war economy. Certainly the results are an excellent testimonial to the initiative and resourcefulness engendered under a system of properly regulated private enterprise.

As regards the United States picture, Washington authorities apparently recognize the importance of the profit motive as an incentive to productive effort. In a recent press conference, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau stated "We here still believe in the profit system and think that business should be allowed to make a reasonable profit." He amplified this statement by saying that it would resemble a case of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs if the Government taxed away all profit.

Destroy Incentive?

It is still too early to judge whether Canada's 1942-43 taxes will prove to have reached the point of diminishing returns by destroying the incentive to sustained productive effort. The Finance Department at Ottawa appeared last year to have achieved a remarkably fine balance in siphoning off the major portion of the excess profits resulting from the stimulus of war expenditures, at the same time leaving a little added profit for the shareholders. While the new schedules appear drastic, the substantial credit returnable at the end of the war will be a compensating factor, as it will strengthen the financial background of our corporations and will help to stabilize earnings in the post-war period. The important thing, which it has been the purpose of this article to bring out, is that stock prices have already greatly over-discounted all adverse factors which are presently conceivable.

With regard to 1942 earnings, it is obvious that some industries and companies will fare much better than others. Careful discrimination in investment selection will be essential. In general, I think we are safe in concluding that the correction of the present record-breaking disparity between earnings and stock prices must eventually be effected by a rise in prices.

In the next issue the writer will review other factors having a bearing on market movements during coming months.

WAR METAL DEPOT

ACCENTING Canadian efforts to produce strategic war metals and minerals in a time when an acute shortage has developed, the Northern Miner has issued its annual number, consisting of 128 pages and including a sheet depicting the needed minerals in four colors.

With the aid of Dominion and Provincial authorities a remarkable series of articles has been provided, disclosing that the Dominion possesses a wide range of minerals, the commercial development of which has been neglected, largely because of other available sources of supply.

The sacrifice which Canadian base metals producers are making is outlined in the issue.

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Such in broad outline is Canada's proud record. Much more remains to be done. Still greater effort, still greater self-denial must be the solemn pledge of all till victory is won.

This advertisement is published as a contribution to the general knowledge of our country's war effort and as an inspiration through the days ahead. For reasons of security complete figures are not available. The facts presented, however, are impressive evidence of the growing might of Canada's war machine.

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Manufacturers Life Executives Retire



A. MACKENZIE

Following 26 and 39 years of service, respectively, Alexander Mackenzie, Assistant General Manager and Manager of Agencies, and Edmond S. Macfarlane, Assistant Manager and Executive Secretary, have retired from The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company. Both officers are widely known in financial circles in Canada and the United States, and have served in important capacities in various associations connected with the life insurance business.



E. S. MACFARLANE

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

WRIGHT-HARGREAVES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold Wright-Hargreaves shares which cost me over \$8, but have been out of touch with the market for some time and now wonder if I should average down. Any information to help me make up my mind will be much appreciated.

—L. W. R., Buffalo, N.Y.

The market evaluation which the public has currently placed on Wright-Hargreaves shares appears unduly low. The stock is now selling below the probable "break-up" value, without taking into consideration the chances existing for new ore developments, or the value of the plant and equipment. Years of highly productive life undoubtedly lie ahead but incertitude as to the ore possibilities at depth makes conjectural any opinion as to the advisability of a further investment.

The decline from a high last year of over \$7 to the current low of around \$2.20 is attributable to a

number of causes, including disappointing results met with at depth, change in payment of dividends from United States to Canadian funds, the miners' strike, along with the drastic tax burden consequent upon the war. The most disturbing of these was the implication from exploration and development that the mine might be bottomed. Taxes paid last year were considerably more than double those paid in 1939. All these unfavorable factors had an influence on dividends and extra disbursements are out for the time being, and payments now at the rate of 10 cents quarterly as against 15 cents a quarter paid in 1941. Bonuses in addition to this 10 cents quarterly will depend on conditions prevailing when the dividend is declared.

Ore reserves, valued at approximately \$26,500,000, are sufficient for three years at the present production rate. Deeper exploration has been recommended and should this prove successful confidence would likely again be revived in the prop-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCICAL, OR ONE TO SEVERAL-YEAR TREND: American stocks, in our opinion, entered an accumulation area in February 1941, and have subsequently been churning in that area preparatory to eventual major advance.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: The New York stock market is currently in process of forming a base, such as those of May-to-June 1940 and February-to-May 1941, from which intermediate advance can be erected. Evidence is lacking that the period of price unsettlement currently attendant on this base formation has ended.

MARKET NOW ROUNDING OUT MAJOR TURNING MOVEMENT TO A FORWARD DIRECTION?

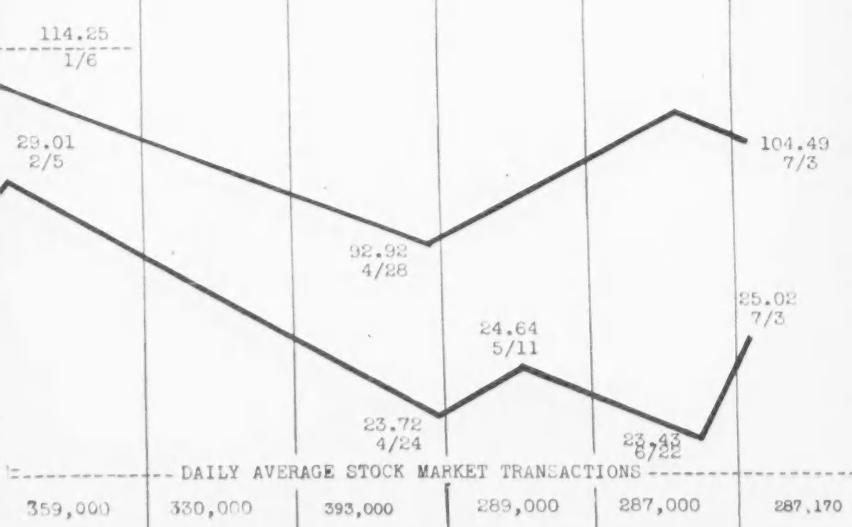
Over the six weeks ended June 17 American industrial stocks achieved the largest advance, both in extent and intensity, of the past twenty months. It is natural that such a movement should be subjected to some correction, such as the price unsettlement that has been in evidence over the past two or three weeks. There is no rule as to how far a technical correction should carry, although it is unusual for the movement to cancel more than three-eights to five-eights of the previous rise. Such correction levels, in terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average, would, in the current instance, be the 102/97 area.

It is during the course of a corrective decline that the price structure is most vulnerable to adverse news developments. The existing correction will therefore be observed with more than usual interest. If prices, in the face of the war news, can be held within correction limits, or, at an extreme, above this year's lows, there would be additional grounds for the assumption that the market is now in slow process of rounding out a major turning movement to a forward direction. Previous economic and technical factors supporting such a premise include (1) the rather complete war readjustment that has now been effected in the United States, (2) growing evidences of an inflationary spiral, (3) rapid pace of American war production, (4) the divergence of some two months duration between the industrial and railroad lists.

Reversals in the market's general direction have frequently come at a time when, from a news standpoint, the change-about seemed inexplicable. Allowance must be made, however, for the market's habit of discounting probabilities. Thus, while the war news, at the moment, seems unfavorable to the Allies, there is nevertheless a conviction that in the end an Allied victory will be achieved. Again, while many deflationary influences have been at work in the American economy there is a strong presumption that a measure of price inflation will accompany or follow the war. Investors, under the stress of current adverse news should not overlook some of these other factors. We would use price weakness for resumption of purchasing.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

JAN. FEB. MAR. APRIL MAY JUNE



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DIVIDEND NO. 222

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1942 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th June 1942. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
A. E. ARSCOTT
Toronto, 19th June 1942
General Manager

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 98

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty-five and one-half cents (55½c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on September 1, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 1, 1942.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER NEILLY,
Treasurer
Dated at Toronto, June 30, 1942.



An interesting development in Britain is the use of concrete for railroad ties in place of wood. These men are rail-laying over the new ties.

GOLD & DROSS

Exploration is being actively pushed in all directions but as yet there have been no reports of anything out of the ordinary. The company is also vigorously engaged in seeking worthwhile outside properties, with special attention directed towards strategic minerals. I understand a molybdenite property in southeastern Ontario is being examined. A strong liquid position is held, working capital as at August 31, 1941, being reported at close to \$4,000,000.

DOMINION SQUARE CORP.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a holder of two first mortgage bonds of the Dominion Square Corporation, I would be pleased to have information as to this company's position. Many companies seem to be showing improvement nowadays; perhaps this company is too.

—T.J.G., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, there is improvement, but it will find more reflection in the next annual report than in the one recently issued. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 1942, Dominion Square Corporation has reported a net loss after charges of \$30,398 against \$50,600 loss the preceding year. Gross operating income rose to \$451,954 from \$413,285, but operating and administrative expenses were up at \$164,296, from \$145,492. There was little change in other directions.

Andrew Fleming, president, stated that earnings (before depreciation) available for the first mortgage bond interest were \$159,470 against \$140,400 the previous year, and after bond interest there was a balance of \$20,954 available for sinking fund against \$752 the year before. Mr. Fleming also stated that occupancy of the building has been materially increased as from May 1 this year.



A PROBLEM IN DIVISION

JAMES ALLEN

Current assets were \$78,476, current liabilities \$77,829, indicating working capital of \$647, compared with an excess of current liabilities amounting to \$13,711 the previous year. Cash improved to \$73,670 from \$67,394. Bond interest of \$69,145 accrues at July 1, 1942.

The company retired \$35,750 first mortgage 4 per cent bonds (due July 1, 1959), reducing the outstanding bonds to \$3,457,250.

DUQUESNE, LAPA CAD.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have about 7,000 shares of Duquesne Mining Co., which I am thinking of switching to Lapa Cadillac. What do you advise?

—R. C., Barrie, Ont.

If I were making a switch from Duquesne Mining shares, at the present time, I would choose one of the younger gold producers, paying divi-

dends and with possibilities for further growth, rather than another stock in the "prospect class." Junior golds offer appeal for capital appreciation, while mines in the prospect stage, in most instances, seem likely to remain dormant for the duration of the war. In such projects you must be prepared not only to gamble your money but also probably tie it up until the post-war period, as financing, under existing conditions, appears pretty well out of the question, particularly so because even if developments warranted installation of a mining plant and mill they are not available due to war priorities.

The temporary cessation of operations at the Duquesne property evidently resulted from financing troubles, but an endeavor is said to be underway to make a new arrangement to provide funds for further development. However whether you would be making a mistake in disposing of your Duquesne shares at the present depreciated price is problematical. Surface drilling gave a number of interesting intersections in the area recently tested underground and I understand the drives on the 375 and 500-foot levels gave some encouragement. As you state most of the stock has been issued, there being approximately 938,000 shares still in the treasury out of the capitalization of 5,000,000 shares.

As regards Lapa Cadillac, it is making a small operating profit and has been able to improve its working capital position. The new orebodies have been opened up on three levels with results somewhat above expectations. While the grade of the new ore is the best to date the nature of the deposition of the gold tends to a poor recovery. To improve this additional equipment would be necessary which would require substantial capital expenditures and it is questionable whether, even in normal times, such outlays would be justified due to the very refractory nature of the ore.

EASTERN DAIRIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to have your valued opinion on the wisdom of buying some Eastern Dairies Ltd. 7 per cent preferred. I see the stock is low-priced and it occurs to me that if the stock market goes up, as your paper has been forecasting, it might be worth a good deal more. What do you think?

R. B. C., Cornwall, Ont.

It's true that an upward move by the market generally might have some reflection in the price of Eastern Dairies preferred, but that's about the only ground on which you could presently hope for a gain in this stock. And there are many other stocks which seem to offer better chances of appreciation. Eastern Dairies isn't doing well; if it were you wouldn't see a 7 per cent \$100-par preferred stock, with \$64.75 arrears of dividends on March 31 last, selling around \$8 a share. In 1941 it sold as low as 4½ and as high as 10¾.

The company did a larger volume of business in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1942, than in the previous

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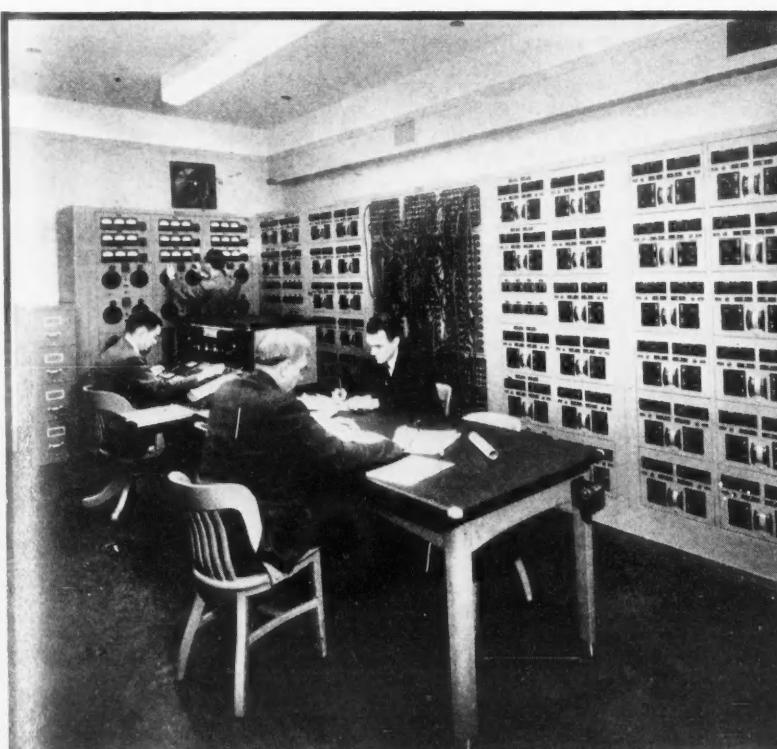
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current assets, President Aird pointed out that "the company was obliged to postpone payment of the sinking fund instalment due May 1, 1942, on the 6 per cent bonds. Of the substantial cash balances and investments in government bonds, shown in the consolidated balance sheet, a large proportion represents assets of two subsidiaries now wholly owned, the dividends on the preferred shares of which are in arrears."

The balance sheet showed current assets at \$1,300,666 against current liabilities of \$838,659, leaving net working capital at \$462,007 against \$415,787 a year ago. Regarding the



An important contribution to the solving of power transmission problems resulting from wartime industrial needs is the apparatus pictured here. It's the "Alternating-Current Network Calculator" recently installed at Toronto by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the first of its kind to be placed in service in Canada. With it, it will now be possible for Hydro planning engineers to reproduce in miniature any existing or projected power system and save thereby, it is expected, thousands of dollars in time and energy when planning new transmission and transformer facilities. Resembling a gigantic radio set, the new Network Calculator is made up of a series of panelled sections, each of which is seven feet high and two feet in depth. This apparatus extends approximately 18 feet along one wall and five feet along another. The various sections are inter-connected by means of flexible cords on the plugging board in such a way as to represent the system under analysis. When properly adjusted, each component of the system can be made generate, transform and deliver the respective loads, thus representing actual electrical functions of the system being studied. On the metering board the amount of power flowing in each component of the system may be measured. There is just about one thing the apparatus which "knows all the answers" will not do. That is to permit study of problems involving transient disturbances in a direct manner. Such problems, Hydro engineers say, must continue to be studied by the old greater time-consuming "step-by-step" method.

IFE insurance companies both individually and in their associated capacity have been active in their efforts to bring to fruition the promise of the Psalmist: "The years of our life are three score years and ten." From the viewpoint of society, the objective of prolonging life is of prime importance, while from the standpoint of insurance companies it is economically sound. Thus health conservation is not only community social work of the utmost value but it is also good insurance practice.

Three or four decades ago, except for the requirement of a medical examination designed to select suitable risks, insurance companies paid little attention to the health of policyholders. But nowadays many activities are undertaken which were then unthought of. Periodic health examinations of apparently well persons are being popularized; the attention of the man on the street is

ABOUT INSURANCE

Keeping Well to Help Win the War

BY GEORGE GILBERT

To help relieve the situation created by the large number of doctors and nurses being drawn from civilian practice to serve with the armed forces, the life insurance companies across the line have launched a "Keep Well Crusade".

No effort is being spared to drive home the fact that every man, woman and child can help win the war by just keeping well.

being directed to the rules of hygienic living; public health work has made notable progress; sanitary regulations are well enforced as a rule—water and milk supplies are on the whole adequately safeguarded. Diseases of which we know the origin and methods of treatment are well under control. In securing these results, the authorities have had the active co-operation of the insurance companies.

In considering the relation of life insurance companies to the control of infectious diseases, the mortality from which has shown a consistent

downward trend for a lengthy period, it is apparent that while they have been among the chief beneficiaries they have also contributed substantially to the result, and the score may be considered well balanced.

Technique of Control

A study of the technique which has been successful in bringing the infectious diseases as a whole under control reveals that it is the result of adequate knowledge adequately applied. The knowledge has been acquired by research work in the schools, the institutes and the professions of medicine and of public health. Application of the knowledge thus obtained has been made chiefly under the auspices of municipal, provincial, state or national laws through various government agencies. School authorities, numerous voluntary organizations and other units have co-operated.

Most of this health activity is tax-supported, and the insurance companies, it must be admitted, have paid more than their share of the taxes. They have also supported elaborate and highly effective educational, nursing and sanitarium projects. Further, they have supplied personnel leadership and technical and other services and facilities of the most valuable kind. They have made gifts and donations to both special and general funds, besides contributing through their publicity channels and lending their moral support and prestige.

They have just recently launched across the line through the Institute of Life Insurance a nation-wide "Keep Well Crusade" as a major contribution of the life insurance business to the country's war effort. It has the endorsement of high government officials and leading medical authorities, and is being undertaken by the companies and their agents to help relieve the situation created by the large number of doctors and nurses being drawn from civilian practice to serve with the armed forces. By the end of this year 35,000 nurses and 40,000 doctors will be away at war, or nearly one-third of the total medical force of the United States.

Health a War Problem

In commenting on this health conservation campaign, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the Office of Defence, Health and Welfare Services, said: "The success of our war effort very largely depends upon our ability to arouse and sustain in the public an active consciousness of the importance of personal health. Every man who gives his physician a chance to prevent his becoming ill and then does his utmost to keep himself well, is striking directly at the heart of one of our most serious production problems. Nineteen-tenths of industrial disability is caused by disease and injury not associated with occupation."

Plans for the campaign were worked out in consultation with Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon-general of the U.S. Public Health Service, who stated: "Each individual can contribute to his own health protection and improvement by adopting a few simple ways of healthful living. Each of us must accept this responsibility and stick to it with firm purpose. The total of individual responsibility for personal health, accepted by millions of American men and

women, will make an incalculable contribution to victory."

Agents' Part

Life insurance agents will have the opportunity of taking the leadership in the crusade in their communities. Having proven their zeal and ability to render important public service by their work in selling war bonds, they will now have the opportunity for another service directly aiding the war effort.

What are the five fundamental rules of health which will be given so much publicity? They are:

1. Eat right. Milk, butter, eggs, fish, meat, cheese, beans and peas, fruit, leafy green vegetables and the yellow ones, whole grain or enriched cereals and bread—these are the key foods. Eat plenty of them.

2. Get your rest. Regularity counts most. You can't catch up on lost sleep or missed relaxation. Try to keep on a regular schedule every day. Take it easy for a little while after lunch and dinner. Go to bed on time, get up on time.

3. See your doctor once a year. You have your car checked and serviced every thousand miles. Do as much for your body. Physicians can prevent many diseases and illnesses for both children and grownups nowadays. Give your doctor a chance now, before you get sick. Go to see him.

4. Keep clean. Plenty of baths, lots of soap. Clean hands, clothes, houses, beds. Get fresh air, sunshine. Drink lots of water.

5. "Play" some each day. Romp with the family, visit with friends, take walks, play games or do whatever you like to give your mind and body a change from the daily grind on the job. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

As one of your subscribers, I would appreciate your guidance. I have about four thousand dollars in money, from an insurance policy, maturing October 1st, 1942. Should I leave this with the company where 3% is guaranteed or if you think better of investing, I would appreciate a list of stocks or bonds, please?

E. K. F., Webb, Sask.

If your policy is with a company regularly licensed in this country and operating under Dominion registry, it would be advisable to leave the money with the company at 3 per cent interest, as that is as high a return as is now obtainable as a rule on an absolutely safe investment. In a time of uncertainty like the present, it is well to have some assets in liquid form to meet an emergency should one arise, particularly if a reasonable rate of interest is being earned in the meantime, as would be the case if you left the money with the insurance company. By doing so, you will not lose either principal or interest.

Editor, About Insurance:

An agent of the Occidental Life Insurance Company of California has interested me in buying a \$25,000 five year term contract. The premium is low and the protection is ample, but before committing myself I should like to know how strong this company is. The agent tells me that every American company doing business in Canada must deposit sufficient security with Ottawa to take care of all death claims as they arise and all cash surrender values, where other plans of policies are concerned. Is this correct? Is this company well managed, has it a good rating in the insurance world, and how long have they been in business?

S. B. A., Toronto, Ont.

Occidental Life Insurance Company of California, with Canadian head office at London, Ont., was incorporated and commenced business in 1906, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registration since 1928. It is regularly licensed in this country, has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively, maintains assets in Canada in excess of its Canadian liabilities, and is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectible.

It is a well-managed company and its growth has been rapid. Its policies are well-designed to meet modern requirements, including income disability coverage, the company being one of the few still furnishing this valuable form of protection.

At the end of 1941 its total assets were \$79,932,462, while the total liabilities except capital amounted to \$75,161,265, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$4,771,197. As the capital amounted to \$1,000,000, there was thus a net surplus of \$3,771,197 over capital, policy reserves, contingency reserves and all liabilities.



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Editor, About Insurance:

I have consulted three insurance companies regarding a 30-year endowment annuity, and I am wondering on what basis I should make my choice, whether on the basis of the rate charged or on the basis of the dividends which will be paid in the future. The names of the companies are given below. Would you think the dividends paid would overcome the higher rate charged? Considering the war torn world in which we live, do you think the investments of the three companies are in an equally favorable position?

C. M. V., London, Ont.

There is no question that if you purchased the annuity from either of the companies mentioned, you would be sure of receiving all the values guaranteed under the contract without deduction or abatement, as they are all well-managed companies in a strong financial position and following a sound and conservative investment policy.

As it is impossible to forecast what

Real Freedom, or Only Freedom for Monopoly?

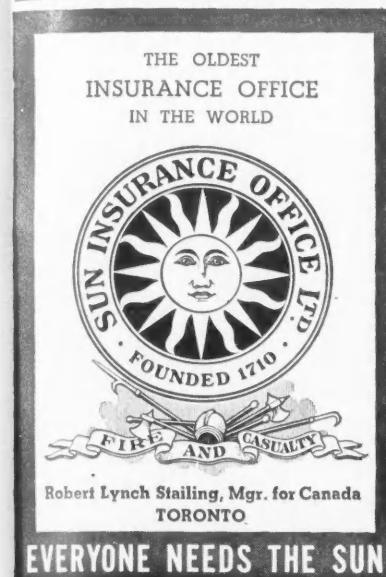
BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

British business is talking what is, in effect, protectionism, but, says Mr. Layton, the word which will bring renascence in trade as in politics is freedom. It is true, he says, that no orthodox free trade will work in post-war conditions, just as no unlimited freedom for business monopolies will work.

But the point at which freedom for monopoly is plainly a negation of true freedom because it kills the freedom of the individual must be recognized, and so must the point at which "protection," which is argued for in the name of freedom for British industry, becomes tyrannical and a major desecration of the Atlantic Charter.

THERE was the pre-war, and then the 1914-18 tragedy; then the between-war; and now there is this second world war, and just as the old world crumpled and a new one was born between 1914 and 1920 so now we can see that we have reached and passed the end of an era. British politics and British economics are trying to understand the change. If the deliberations of the Labor Party at the recent annual conference are a guide, our political understanding is asleep. If the ideas



Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
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of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the London Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries are any guide, our assessment of the economic need is a nightmare moving dangerously between an aspiration which is sentimental and an intention which is small and reactionary.

The A.B.C.C., the L.C.C. and the F.B.I. are very considerable bodies, and when they speak with a common voice they speak virtually for the whole of British industry and trade. They have been talking big, and for that they are to be congratulated, for these are big days. But what matters is not what they say when they mount the soapbox, but what they plan around the conference table, and the evidence of what they propose to plan is disconcerting to a degree. They all agree, just as the Labor Party agreed, that the dead past must bury its dead. In the brave new world for which we fight, and for which we still must fight when the military war is over, there will be no room for the melancholy haun-

tings of lesser times.

But to sigh after the dignity of man and the freedom of trade and the need for reasonable standards of life everywhere and for an incarnate Atlantic Charter, and simultaneously to whip out from the skeleton cupboard the sickening bones of an economic apparatus which had quite a bit to do with starting the

war—this surely is the very bottom of foolishness or worse.

To say this is not to exaggerate the reports by the three big business organizations. The British Chambers of Commerce make it quite plain that each industry must hold its fortunes and its shape in its own hands. It would not object to Government supervision, provided official policy were formed in consultation with a Council of Industry. The Atlantic Charter, too, it would have implemented, so far as overseas trade goes, by industrialists and traders, formed into an Export Council—an effective Council, of course, not like the one trudging along at the moment. The F.B.I. does equally well. Its aims are all for freedom, freedom of the individual, freedom of trade, freedom of "access", but its plans are tied to control, control of selling policies, control of territory (the "don't muscle in on my territory" idea?), and in fact a general sort of control exercised, again, by trade associations working under the blessing of the Government. Such schemes would feed the new era on the excrement of the old.

As the *Economist* has pointed out, the appearance of this sort of post-war planning coming under the cover of high-sounding phrases about the need for new ideas and a new breadth of vision, gives a picture of a Britain in decline—"a debtor country ousted by overseas industrialists, with dwindling assets, a declining, ageing population and war-damaged equipment." And this is not true. The war will give Britain no irreparable hurt.

There is a secular trend in world economic affairs which even great wars can only disturb temporarily, and the trend is upward. The danger is, indeed, not so much in the loss of revenue-earning assets overseas, or in lost markets or new commercial rivalries, as in the loss of the spirit which can comprehend how to cope with the losses and make them more than good. That is the real thing to be learned in this time, when another era is passing away and a new one waits to be born.

Nor should the British trade associations have found it so difficult to give adequate expression to the new need or to plan for it. The fundamental is there. Britain and the United States to co-operate. It does not make it easier for the United States to remember how disastrous her tariff policy after the last war was when she reads that British business is talking the sort of language which inevitably paves the way for that protectionism in this country. Some difficult problems will arise between the two nations, and they can be settled only if the British present the attitude which inclines America freely to adopt a policy of foreign investment without the "buy-American" proviso.

And for Britain the word which will bring renascence in trade as in politics is freedom. True, no orthodox free trade will work in post-war conditions, just as no unlimited freedom for business monopolies will work. But the point at which freedom for monopoly is plainly a negation of true freedom because it kills the freedom of the individual must be recognized, and so must the point at which "protection", which is argued for in the name of freedom for British industry, becomes tyrannical and a major desecration of the Atlantic Charter.

The post-war job is bigger and better than the Association of British Chambers of Commerce or the Federation of British Industries or the London Chamber of Commerce seem to have understood. It is a job wherein money is the handmaiden of production and trade, and production and trade serve the general good. To project from old, tired days the principles which would reverse this formula is to do a great deal of harm.

News of the Mines

BY J. A. MCRAE

THE Labor situation in the mining districts may be on the eve of moderate improvement. The drain of younger men into the ranks of the fighting forces has pretty well run its course. Men too old or physically unfit for military service make up a greater part of the crews with which mining operations are now carried on. Added to this is the fact that some of the big construction contracts in connection with war factories have been completed and men in considerable numbers are seeking work elsewhere. Already some of the men who left the mines to work on war contracts are returning to the mines.

Central Patricia has suffered a sharp decline in production together with a considerable increase in operating costs. Output for the first quarter of 1942 was \$453,073 with costs of \$250,164 compared with an output of \$529,733 in the first quarter of the preceding year when costs were just \$219,078. The tonnage going through the mill has been increased but the grade of the ore is lower, having averaged \$12.56 per ton in the opening three months of this year as compared with \$15.61 in the corresponding period of 1941.

Steep Rock remains in a state of uncertainty at the time of writing due to a rather drastic change in the basis of negotiations looking toward development of the big iron deposit. A few weeks ago the enterprise appeared to be moving definitely toward the commencement of production, based upon participation of a large amount of capital from the United States on a partnership basis. Now comes the intimation that some other plan is in course of discussion, —said to involve operation and production on purely a royalty basis. Although the new negotiations may lead to favorable issue yet this indication of further delay has caused considerable disappointment.

Canada is expected to produce an average of over \$50,000,000 a month in minerals throughout 1942. All former records are being broken with the promise that output for this year will exceed \$600,000,000. These are the estimates suggested by Hon. Thos. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Although new producers of copper in the United States are being paid as much as 17 cents per lb. for their output yet here in Canada the producers continue to labor under the price of 10 to 11 cents established in the early days of the war. There are reports now that the United States has grown uneasy regarding this situation in Canada and has approached Ottawa with a proposition

intended to finance new enterprises. The inference is that this would be accomplished by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation working through the Canadian government.

The increase in output of minerals in Canada appears to have been accomplished largely as a result of patriotic efforts of the operators of the mines. The headway made has been in spite of government lethargy. On the one hand the big industrialized United States considers it necessary to pay a price that will enable new enterprises to come into production. On the other hand, the government at Ottawa has so far appeared to regard such action as undesirable.

Crude ore lying untouched takes on the aspect of a monument to inefficiency of politicians. High grade iron ore lying unmined in tens of millions of tons will not replace the ships so badly needed to carry the war to the enemy. Copper, lead and zinc lying in the Sudbury Basin Mines without any effort being made to take it out is enough to make the enemy laugh.

The gold mines of the Porcupine district produced approximately \$27,000,000 during the six months ended June 30 according to preliminary estimates prepared for this journal. This was recovered from an estimated 3,040,000 tons of ore.

Gold production from the mines of the Kirkland Lake district took a sharp jump during the second quarter of 1942. A preliminary estimate prepared for SATURDAY NIGHT has indicated an output of over \$8,300,000 in the three months, compared with \$6,412,000 in the preceding quarter. This increase of nearly \$2,000,000 was accomplished largely through the mills having handled an added 100,000 tons of ore during the quarter.

Ontario gold mines as a whole produced upwards of \$54,000,000 in gold during the first half of 1942, according to unofficial data compiled during the opening week in July. This was recovered from some 5,600,000 tons of ore. The increase established for the province was a direct result of the higher output from the mines of the Kirkland Lake field.

Senator Rouyn Mines has maintained output at a rate of very close to \$1,000,000 a year so far during 1942. As a result of this achievement, the company has been able to pay off the remaining note issue of \$150,000. Recovery during the first half of this year averaged over \$9 per ton. Operating costs were \$4.80. The mill is handling approximately 300 tons per day.



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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Do You Want to Gather Cascara Bark?

THE bark of the Cascara tree is in great demand, and there are only a few places where it can be found. There are more cascara trees in western British Columbia than anywhere else in the world, for it grows freely on logged-off lands. Until this year the cascara industry was practically monopolized by Japanese.

Now that the Nipponee are not free to wander around in quest of the bark, the government has appealed to white men, women, and children to go out into the woods and harvest the supply. The price has been steadily going up until it has reached the record high of twenty cents a pound. An advertisement inserted by firms that buy this commodity states that a professional peeler can earn up to \$40 a day, but this is stretching it rather too much.

It is estimated that on an average \$400,000 a year is paid out for cascara bark. The cupidity of the peelers in stripping every tree they come across, leaving none for reseeding, has brought about stringent government regulations which have been pretty well disregarded in the past, and are being ignored more than ever this year. The result will be the disappearance of the cascara tree within a quarter of a century or so, unless the law is strictly enforced from now on.

Regulations are that only the larger trees are to be peeled; trees less than four inches in diameter are not to be cut. The common practice of careful harvester has been to remove two-thirds of the bark, leaving a solid strip to preserve the tree and start new bark growth. This year, by some quirk of official reasoning, the trees are ordered cut down before they are peeled, in the pious hope that new limbs will form around the stump. Every woodsman knows that there will be new growth, but rarely will this be worth stripping. A tree two-thirds peeled would be ready for its next yield in seven or eight years.

In theory, the men who go out gathering cascara bark are expected to obtain written permission from the owner of the land on which they operate. Sometimes this is done. More often, in the words of one of the victims, "the blighters slip into your woods on the day you've gone to the municipal hall to pay your taxes and steal every strip of bark you intended to peel off yourself next week."

According to tradition, Noah built his ark of cascara wood. According to the Good Book, he built it of

BY P. W. LUCE

gopher wood, which may or may not be the same thing. If the cascara tree of his day was anything like the cascara tree of today, Noah certainly did a marvellous job of shipbuilding with very indifferent material.

Unwanted \$250,000

C. B. Paterson, British Columbia's commissioner of Income Tax, has a quarter of a million dollars he would very much like to get rid of. It is the tag end of the B.C. tax refunds, and belongs to several thousands of citizens who were docked one-per-cent wage tax in the first six months of 1941. This tax, cancelled by arrangement with the Dominion government, had brought \$1,500,000 to the provincial treasury. Four-fifths of this has been refunded to 125,000 persons. The commissioner waits until an application is made before sending out the refund.

Most of the workers to whom this money is owing have forgotten that one per cent was deducted from their pay cheques eighteen months ago. The amounts, in many cases, are so small they are hardly worth bothering about, but the gross total is a book-keeping nuisance to the provincial treasurer.

Women Blood Donors

British Columbia women are being registered as blood donors. Five hundred of them signed up within a few days of the first call, and the clinic is now in full operation. Many of the women had volunteered months ago, but had been told they would not be needed. There were plenty of male donors.

As it happens, the men have fallen down badly. Of 6000 who expressed their willingness to surrender a pint of blood, only 3700 kept their appointments when called on. The edge of their patriotism had dulled. Many of them bluntly said they had got tired of waiting to be

called, and could not be bothered now. Some could not be located. A fair number had left the city. One nervous fellow told the nurse he was a prospective father, and he thought the excitement might be more than he could stand.

However, the blame does not all lie on the men. The arrangements at the clinic could have been vastly improved, judging by the many complaints from men who tried again and again to find out when their turn would come, and failed to get a satisfactory answer.

Raise for Teachers

The minimum salary for British Columbia school teachers has been raised by \$60 a year. It is now \$840 instead of \$780.

The average shipyard worker gets \$840 in six months. Overtime is extra. School teachers get no overtime.

An investigation by the provincial government, before the minimum was raised, showed that more than one-third of the 954 rural school teachers were receiving less than \$840 a year. City and municipal teachers are rather better paid. The province has been contributing \$680 of the \$780 minimum salary of rural teachers, and will in future consider sympathetically granting special aid to those unorganized districts which find difficulty in raising the additional \$60 a year.

While there is some satisfaction among pedagogues at the salary increase, there is disappointment that the minimum was not fixed at \$900 a year. Representations are to be continued with a view to attaining this objective.

It is evident that the profession is not as attractive as it used to be. Very few men are now entering the ranks, and a large number are dropping out to engage in better-paid work. The few who attain the responsible position of principal or vice-principal receive substantial salaries, but their number is limited and vacancies are rare. Even in the cities an annual income of \$1500 is con-



One result of Britain's current "Produce More Food" campaign has been the introduction of this rural aspect to London's Temple Gardens. The ancient grounds between Fleet Street and the Thames have been divided into allotments and grow garden produce for the "national larder".

sidered good, and statistics show that nearly 1200 B.C. teachers get under \$1000 a year. Some are said to be receiving 25 per cent less than in 1929, when remuneration was at its peak.

The difficulty of finding new teachers may be gauged by the fact that there are now sixty unqualified men and women working in the province. Others, due to retire this summer, are being asked to carry on until conditions improve. As their salary is considerably in excess of their pension, most of them will gladly continue. The situation would be still worse if 4000 Japanese children had

not left the coast cities with their evacuated parents.

The B.C. Teachers' Federation is seriously considering affiliating with the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, a step which would have been considered revolutionary a few years ago. Many teachers, especially among the older ones, strongly oppose the move on the grounds that it will lower their professional standing, but the younger element point to the greater independence and relatively higher wage of the janitors, cleaners, and furnace men, and are more than willing to trade their dignity for a union card.

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Business in Force December 31, 1941 \$11,576,903

Edmonton, Alberta, October 30, 1941.

Re: Policy 21433

Dear Mr. Glenwright:

I have today received personally through your Mr. Cooper of the Edmonton office, settlement in connection with the above policy and also contract in favor of my wife covering the balance of the annual payments.

Needless to say, whilst the settlement of this Policy is to my wife and myself a matter of infinite grief and regret—as a result of the loss in action with the R.A.F. Overseas of our only beloved son—I would wish you to know how much we have appreciated the promptness, courtesy and sympathetic consideration with which your Mr. Cooper has handled this sad matter of business.

It bespeaks highly of the training and efficiency of the members of your organization and the business-like methods of your company.

Yours very truly, (Name on File)

HEAD OFFICE: 350 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO
J. W. GLENWRIGHT, Managing Director E. B. H. SHAVER, Secretary

A. B. MCGILLIVRAY, Agency Supervisor

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